The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1901. NO. 23

LOCAL NOTES.

—Pay your taxes this week.

—Dog days ended last Monday.

—The borough schools will open next Monday.

—Next Monday will be Labor Day—a legal holiday.

—Choice clover and timothy seed at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—Sousa's band concert at Huntingdon next Tuesday evening.

—William Reed & Sons have news of interest this week. Read it.

—Pay your school and borough taxes this week if you wish to save five per cent.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood spent a portion of the past week with friends at Cassville.

—Bruce Smith and wife, of Altoona, were guests of friends in Mapleton over Sunday.

—Francis Gross, of Tyrone, spent a portion of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—Men's, boys' and children's hats and caps at cost to close. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Rev. Joseph Gray, of Orbisonia, will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Entire stock wall paper 8c. double roll to close, worth 12 to 20 cents. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Charley Cavanaugh and family, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with the family of J. E. Corbin in this place.

—Mrs. E. G. Piper and children, of Mount Union, were guests of W. H. Mounts' family over Sunday.

—The employees of the Standard steel works of Burnham will picnic at Lakemont, September 7th.

—Mrs. John Daugherty, of Altoona, and Miss Claudie Speer, of this place, are sojourning at Atlantic City.

—Mrs. Charles Waterman and two children, of Wilmerding, are visiting Mrs. L. M. Speer at Bridgeport.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. John M. White, of Wilmington, Delaware, arrived in Mapleton last Wednesday evening and will remain some time with friends in this section.

—The State Camp of the P. O. S. of A., of Pennsylvania convened in Harrisburg yesterday. Jesse E. Corbin is representing W. C. No. 59, of this place.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam accompanied a party of friends who drove from Petersburg to State College Sunday afternoon, returning Monday afternoon. It was a delightful trip.

—John G. Gillam and family departed last Thursday for Orville, Ohio. Mr. Gillam returned on Monday but the family will remain for a short time with friends at that place.

—Mrs. Gotlieb Leitenberger, of Johnstown, died at the residence of A. C. Greenland in Cass township, August 27th, of hernia. The remains will be taken to Johnstown for burial.

—Mrs. Cooney and children, of Philadelphia, are spending two weeks with husband and father in Mapleton. Mr. Cooney is foreman of masons on the railroad contract at this place.

—"Locust Lodge" is the name given to the cottage recently erected at the old lock north of town. The family of John Edelblute, of Huntingdon, are the present occupants of the Lodge.

—Mrs. H. C. Bratton and children, of Harrisburg, stopped a short time last week with Mapleton friends on their way home from a visit to Mrs. Bratton's sisters at Lorain, Ohio.

—A grain of corn which was supposed to have been dropped by a crow in a knot hole of a large chestnut tree near Granville bridge has sprouted and a few days ago it came out in tassel and is now shooting for ear.

—What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Lester Calvin, son of John Stubbs, died in New Castle, Pa., August 22nd, aged 2 years and 2 days. Funeral at Mr. Hancock's, Mt. Union, Pa., last Saturday.

—H. C. Kieferle, of Mount Union, was in town last Saturday. Mr. Kieferle had been connected with the McVeytown *Journal* until last Thursday evening at which time he resigned his position. He will locate temporarily in Altoona.

—Special sale of lot men's, ladies' and misses' dress shoes, only one or two pairs of a lot, worth $1.50 to $2.00, placed on our bargain counter for $1.20. Lot of misses' and children' shoes worth $1.00, for 75c. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Clifford, aged 11 years, son of Daniel L. Grissinger, of McConnellsburg, while playing ball on the street in front of his home on the 15th inst., was struck over the heart by a ball thrown by a playmate and died a few minutes afterward.

—H. D. Wicks and family, of Wilmore, visited among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton last week. Mr. Wicks is employed on the Kerbaugh railroad contract at Wilmore. It is one of the largest contracts ever given out by the railroad company.

—S. F. Snyder, of Harrisburg, a brakeman, on Thursday night at Mill Creek fell from a box car down on a truck load of steel billets and cut his head badly. He was taken to Lewistown and his wounds dressed, after which he was sent to Harrisburg.

—Anderson Bowman, of Grapeville, arrived in Mapleton last Thursday evening and remained until Monday with friends in Union and Cass townships. His family who have been spending two or three weeks among friends in this vicinity accompanied him on his return home.

—Prof. C. E. Kauffman, of McAllisterville, formerly principal of the Mapleton schools and subsequently principal of the Tyrone schools, is a candidate for the county superintendency of Juniata county. Prof. Kauffman is a good Christian man of excellent literary attainments. He would make a first-class superintendent.

—"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera aad Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Ray S. Godard, of Huntingdon, was viewing the scenes of his earlier years in and about Mapleton last week. For more than a year past Ray has been a student at the Williamson Trade School in Delaware county where he has taken up the machinist's trade. It is gratifying to his friends to know that he is taking advantage of his opportunities.

—The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Port Royal Times: On Friday afternoon of last week while engaged at work painting the outside of the Mountain house, in East Waterford, Howard Pyles, of Waterloo, and Martin Hurrel, of East Waterford, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of some fifteen feet, resulting in breaking an arm for the first named person and rendering the other man unconscious for several hours.

—Last Wednesday afternoon a freight wreck occurred between Thompsontown and Millerstown which blocked traffic for about five hours. This is one of the few places where there are but two tracks. The wreck was caused by a rear-end collision and engineer, Joseph Anderson, of Harrisburg, was killed and his fireman, J. Passmore, was injured. A locomotive and seven cars were demolished.

—James G. Corbin, of Mill Creek, accompanied by Paul Land and wife, of the state of Washington, were guests of Mapleton friends last Wednesday. Mr. Land is a member of the legislature of Washington and is one of the commissioners from that state to the Pan-American exposition, having charge of the forestry exhibit. Mrs. Land, who was formerly one of the pupular and successful teachers of this county, is a daughter of Mr. Corbin.

—Last Thursday a pleasant day's outing was spent at Riverside by a number of folks from Mount Union and Philadelphia. In the party were Dr. and Mrs. Van Tyne, Mrs. A. G. Postlethwaite and Miss Postlethwaite, of Philadelphia, W. C. Gayton and Mrs. Gayton, Henry McGarvey, Mrs. McGarvey and Albert McGarvey, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, Mrs. McCarthy and Miss McCarthy, of Mount Union. Apparently they enjoyed the day very much.

—The board of examiners of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold the mid-year examinations for the undergraduates October 21st and 22d in Grace church, on West State street, Harrisburg. Members of the first, second, third and fourth year classes will be examined. The examiners have decided to grant no special examinations in the interim of its regular sessions at mid-year and at the seat of the annual conference.

—The following fish-y story comes from York county: "Oliver Spangler, a Peachbottom youth, was fishing, when he caught a small sunfish. In order to keep the fish alive he used a stringer to the lower end of which was a common nail. This, with the fish, was placed in the water. In a short time the boy noticed that something was at work at his stringer, and found that a bass had swallowed the sunfish, nail and all. The bass was captured, and found to weigh three and one-fourth pounds."

—The dead body of Charles R. Reed, aged 22 years, of Shrader, was found on Thursday morning on the road between Milroy and Siglerville. The young man had been engaged at threshing at his grandmother's in the vicinity of Siglerville, and on Wednesday evening went to Milroy. Along about ten o'clock he started back again, and in some way he fell into a ditch filled with water at the side of the road and was drowned. His body was not discovered until some time the next morning.

—Orin Chester Miller, aged 12 years, son of Lewis Miller, was killed near Bellwood on Thursday. Accompanied by his father the lad was standing along side the track waiting for a west bound freight to pass. As soon as the last car was over the crossing he called to his father to "come ahead." He started over and just then Limited came rushing on. His father saw the danger and caught him in his arms to prevent him in his attempt. It was too late, for the bumper of the locomotive struck him in the left temple, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. Mr. Miller was also slightly cut on the left wrist by the edge of the bumper.

—The first man killed on the Kishacoquillas Valley railroad since it began operations twelve years ago, was C. C. Bent, of Riverside, Montour county, who met with fatal injuries on Thursday night about nine o'clock. Bent was a moulder by occupation, one of the kind of mechanics given to wandering from place to place. He evidently had a weakness for strong drink, and was intoxicated on that evening. He had crawled on the cars being used on the picnic excursion trains while they were being shifted to Belleville and fell under the wheels. Both his legs were terribly crushed, and although he received prompt surgical attention his death occurred at five o'clock Friday morning. The deceased was sixty-four years of age and was a veteran of the civil war, having been a member of Company F, 81st Penna. Volunteers.

—"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remeby in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—It is astonishing how easily people may be humbugged. Last week a pill peddlar dropped into this community selling packages of pills warranted to cure all the ills of life and for convenience of purses he could furnish a package at any price from five to fifty cents. He did a very fair business until one lady who invested in a low priced package, becoming suspicious that the pills had a familiar look, put them to soak and discovered, as she expected, that they were grains of tapioca. She started after the pill vender and found him next door. She charged him with being a fraud and intimated he had better leave town. He urbanely replied "Why, lady, if you are not satisfied with your purchase I will refund your money." Nevertheless, he heeded the admonition to depart and soon after was seen going down the railroad track out of town.

AMERICANIZING PORTO RICO.

Brief but Significant Report on the Progress of Education.

From the New York Sun.

MR. WALTER J. BALLARD, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* At present we are too busy building schoolhouses to think. For illustration, we planned a summer Normal School for this city for ten weeks, beginning July 14. We thought we might have 200 students from among the teachers of the island. To our amazement when the school opened we had over 800 pupils, and it took the telegraph service a whole day and night to bring in here a faculty to take charge of these pupils the next morning, but we did it and the school is a great success. It has been the largest triumph for American educational methods that the island has yet witnessed, and as an immediate outgrowth we are now laying the foundation for a large Insular Normal School building in the suburban city of Rio Piedras, seven miles by railroad from this city. We have seventy acres of first-class ground, beautifully situated, and we are erecting a school building thereon at a cost of $35,000 and we will open school on the first of November.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH, Commissioner.

PORTO RICO, Aug. 13.

Mrs. S. H. Allport, Johnstown, Pa., says: "Our little girl almost strangled to death with croup. The doctors said she couldn't live but she was instantly relieved by One Minute Cough Cure." W. H. Spangler.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Special Excursions to Pan-American Exposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special excursions to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on August 27, September 5, 11, 17, and 26. Round-trip tickets, good going only on special trains leav- Philadelphia at 8.44 A. M., Harrisburg 11.50 A. M., Sunbury 1.03 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.06 P. M., and on local trains connected therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of $9.80 from Trenton, $9.00 from Reading, $9.00 from Philadelphia, $9.00 from Lancaster, $8.40 from Harrisburg, $7.25 from Altoona (via Tyrone), $10.00 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman, parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. Stop of 30 minutes will be made at Williamsport for luncheon. For specific time and rates, consult local ticket agents. 8-28-5t

Eruptions, cuts, burns, scalds and sores of all kinds quickly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Certain cure for piles. Beware of Counterfeits. Be sure you get the original —DeWitt's. W. H. Spangler.

MIFFLIN COUNTY FAIR.

Special Excursion Tickets via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Mifflin County Fair, to be held at Lewistown, Pa., September 3, 4, 5 and 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets on September 3, 4, 5 and 6, good to return until September 7, inclusive, from Newport, Huntingdon and intermediate stations, to Lewistown Junction and return. 8-28-1t

O. O. Buck, Beirne, Ark., says: I was troubled with constipation until I bought DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Since then have been entirely cured of my old complaint. I recommend them. W. H. Spangler.

An Italian Killed.

Last Saturday evening a few minutes before six o'clock an Italian, named Antonio Cierlanto, was struck by an east bound beef train, hauled by engine No. 210, at the foot of Sheridan street and instantly killed. The right side of his head was crushed and both legs cut off below the knee. April 12th the man had his left thigh fractured by a stone buggy at the culvert at BP tower and was admitted to the Altoona hospital. A few weeks ago, being able to travel with the assistance of crutches, he was discharged from the hospital and returned to Mapleton. The contractors gave him a position as watchman at Gayton's culvert and a few days ago he discarded one of his crutches. He was on his way to work Saturday evening and at the time a west bound freight was passing. David Hutchinson warned him that an east bound train was approaching but he thought he could pass between the approaching train and some cars that were standing on the side track. It is supposed that when the train approached he staggered on his crutch and swung to close the train. He was a native of Isernia, Italy, and was aged 22 years. His father is employed on the contract at this place and when he learned the fate of the son started to come from the commissary to the tool house to which place the body had been removed. His grief overcome him and he fainted and was removed to the commissary. The body of the young man was taken to Huntingdon, prepared for burial and Monday was interred in the Catholic cemetery at that place.

To Save Her Child.

From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Galleger, of La Grange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by W. H. Spangler.

Mrs. Sarah A. Hight.

At 10.30 o'clock Saturday night Mrs Sarah A. Hight died at the home of her son-in-law, J. M. Hileman, at 2310 West Chestnut avenue, of disease incident to old age. She had been ailing for some time. Deceased was born in Huntingdon county, May 12, 1823, and had resided in this city for the past thirty-five years. Her husband preceded her to the grave twenty-eight years ago, and her only son, George, died in Philadelphia last April. She is survived by four children, Mrs. Anna Ebbs, of Wilkinsburg; Mrs. J. M. Hileman, of Altoona; Mrs. Laura Taylor, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Agnes Bryan, of Pittsburg. Also by fourteen grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. She was a member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church and was much esteemed by a number of friends. The funeral took place Monday afternoon.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Don't be satisfied with temporary relief from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure permanently and completely remores this complaint. It relieves permanently because it allows the tired stomach perfect rest. Dieting won't rest the stomach. Nature receives supplies from the food we eat. The sensible way to help the stomach is to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which digests what you eat and can't help but do you good. W. H. Spangler.

REDUCED RATES TO CENTRE HALL, PA.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Account the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Centre Hall, Pa., September 14 to 20, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Centre Hall, Pa., and return, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, from Harrisburg, Johnstown, Tyrone, Grampian, Bellefonte, Renovo, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Mt. Carmel, Millersburg, and intermediate stations, including points on the Altoona, Cambria, Clearfield and Lewistown, Divisions. Tickets will be sold September 14 to 20, inclusive, good to return until September 21, inclusive; no ticket to be sold at a less rate than 25 cents. 8-28-2t

James White, Bryantsville, Ind., says DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve healed running sores on both legs. He suffered six years. Doctors failed to help him. Get DeWitt's Accept no imitations. W. H. Spangler.

A REFLECTION.

The only man permitted
To enter Fortune's gate
Is he who keeps on fighting
And never yields to fate.
—Profitable Advertising.

—A— New Sentimental Journey.

The morning was a cloudy one. There was a closeness in the air that seemed to betoken a coming shower. Few people were on the streets, and the street cars had but a small percentage of their usual quota of patrons. Stiu it was early yet, and these volatile June days had a pleasant way of turning from tears to smiles at shortest notice.

As the Painesville car checked its speed at the stop before the Y. M. C. A. building, a tall young man in a gray summer suit swung himself aboard. He was perhaps five and twenty, with clear-cut features and fine, dark eyes. He took a seat next a window and his glance for a moment roamed up and down the roomy car.

Two seats behind him, across the aisle, sat a young woman; a young woman who was nice to look at; a young woman upon whom the newcomer's glance briefly and discreetly rested. She looked up and caught his glance.

When his face was turned away she slyly drew a photograph from the ornamental bag that dangled at her belt and carefully studied it. Then she looked over at the young man's profile and nodded with satisfaction as she slipped the photograph back.

The car was running up Prospect street smoothly and swiftly, and just as it slackened speed at Perry street the young woman seized her umbrella and, with a slightly heightened color, stepped across the aisle and looked down upon the young man.

"I beg pardon," she said in a clear and pleasant voice, "is this seat reserved?"

The young man looked around quickly.

"The seat?" he hastily replied. think not. Did you wish to take it away?"

"I wis hto occupy it," said the girl, with great dignity.

"Of course," said the young man; "why don't you?"

The girl sat down beside the youth with as nonchalant an air as she could assume. The young man looked about the car a little uneasily. There were plenty of whole seats vacant. He seemed a trifle troubled. Then he shyly looked around at the girl.

"I notice," he said, "that you asked me if the seat were reserved. Do they reserve seats on this line?"

"One would imagine you were from Boston," said the girl with a laugh. "You want to twist word meanings in the very first breath."

"One would know you were a Western girl," he said, but he added no explanation.

"So breezy and unconventional," she laughed. "Then you are a stranger in the city?"

"Yes," he admitted. "I don't think there is any use of trying to conceal it. This is my first visit to Cleveland. Would you like to know my name?"

"No," she answered hastily. Let's be primitive and have no names. We don't consider names necessary in a suburban car acquaintance."

"Then you are accustomed to this—this sort of thing?" he asked.

"To tell you the truth," she answered, "I'm something of a novice at it. But being an entire stranger to our manners and our customs you, of course, wouldn't be expected to find that out."

"But come," she cried, "you are losing all the scenic effects of this delightful trip. This is famous Euchlid avenue, and we are running through the East End. Aren't the houses pretty?"

"The lawns are lovely," he answered, "and the trees are splendid."

"They are a specialty of ours," she said.

"And so, I think, are pretty girls," he boldly added.

"I'm afraid," she lightly remarked, "that being from Boston you are not a qualified judge. There, this is Wade Park. Lovely approach, isn't it? And over there is the Case School, and there are several of the buildings of the Western Reserve University. And if you look closely through the trees on this side, you will see the halls of my alma mater, the Woman's College."

"I salute it," he said and slightly lifted his hat.

"In the name of advancing women I thank you," said the girl with a little inclination of her head.

"It's very nice of you to take all this trouble," he said. "I'm sure I appreciate is very highly. By the way, please let me introduce myself."

"No," she said hastily. "You must be very cautious about confiding your name to Western strangers. Don't forget that you are no longer in the East."

"We are running through East Cleveland now," she said. "There is a continuous row of these charming houses from the city through East Cleveland and Collamer——"

"Collamer?" he interrupted. "Why, that has something to do with my getting off place. It's either the second stop this side, or the other—I'm to ask the conductor. You see I'm partially expected. An old collage classmate has invited me to visit him at his home. Then something called him from the city for a day of two, but he telegraphed me to go right to the house and make myself at home. I'm a shy man—don't laugh please and I hesitated about imposing on strangers. So I left my baggage at the hotel and thought I'd just come out for a call and see how the land lies."

"You have a rather poor opinoin of western hospitality," said the girl. "You have much to learn."

"And may I ask where you are going?" he inquired, with amazing assurance.

"It's going to be a lovely day after all," replied the girl. "It will be a lovely ride. I'm going to Painesville and back."

"And may I go with you, my pretty maid?" He knew he was brazen, and yet he actually felt a pride in his newfound boldness.

"I was just about to ask you. kind sir, she said," cried the girl with a merry laugh. "But only on three conditions."

"Name them."

"You will pay the fare, I will furnish the dinner, and neither of us is to express any curiosity as to the identity of the other."

"Accepted and filed," said the delighted youth. "My friends here whom I have never seen do not know on what train I am to arrive, and so they will not expect me at any particular hour. I can take a day off as well as not."

So they talked and laughed and enjoyed the smiling fields and the green ridges, and the blue sky. And the young man from Boston, the shy student, the diffident professor fairly bubbled over with the pleasure of this little journey.

When they finally whirled into the little town and halted by the side of the pretty park, the young man was quite loath to leave the car.

But they took a stroll down the street to the river, and out on the new bridge, and up in the ancient cemetery, and gazed admiringly at the beautiful view of the valley, and came back to the hotel with fine appetite.

And after dinner they stolled across the park and along the pleasant highway to the beautiful seminary grounds, and there they entered the car when it overtook them. And all the way back the young man from Boston regretfully remembered that this day happiness was nearing the end.

"We are close to Collamer now," said the girl.

"Oh," he cried. "Then perhaps you can help me to find my friends? They are the Morgans.

And presently they alighted and stood the roadside.

"One moment," said the girl softly. "I want to tell you something that may surprise you."

"I think not," remarked the young man from Boston. "You are Jack Morgan's sister, Alice."

"What a shame! How did you know me?"

He drew a photograph from his inner coat pocket.

"My portrait!" she cried. "Where did you get it?"

"It was the one thing of Jack's that I coveted, and he let me have it."

"You've spoiled the fun," she pouted.

"It was spoiled for me," he laughed. "But, do you know, I didn't feel at all aware you knew me."

"Ah, but I have a photograph, too," she cried. "And I went down town on purpose to try and find you. Jack wanted me to. And—but what a horrid thing you must have thought me?"

"I didn't think you anything of the sort," he stoutly asserted. "On the contrary——"

"There, please don't get sentimental."

"But you must admit it was a sentimental journey."

"Nonsense," she said. "And you really liked it?"

"There is only one other journey that two can take that I fancy may surpass it," he said with another astonishing attack of boldness.

She blushed as she turned away, but she didn't ask him what journey he meant.—W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bull Took Second-Story Room.

Missing a young bull, weighing over 300 pounds, Henry G. Wagner, a farmer of Strausstown, Pa., instituted a search, and found the animal looking out of the second-story window of a vacant house. With the assistance of neighbors the animal was driven down a winding stairs and out of the building.—Philadelphia Record.

Buffalo, a village until 1832, and at the date of its incorporation as a city having a population of only 8000, is now the second city of New York. Its population, now 252.000, was only 42.000 in 1850

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

All Varieties of Boas.

Boas of every description are seen, from ostrich and coque feathers to the silk and ribbon ruche. Novelties must therefore be found in the art metal pendants chosen for the boa. Some of the latest fancies in these pendants are tiny chestnut burrs of silver and enamel, acorns or apples. Another odd design is a metal bar, from which hang two or three tiny coins. Such a pendant, however, is best used only on the broad ribbon ruche.

One Woman's Luggage.

A woman who has gone abroad for a three months' stay in Europe has put all the belongings she expects to need in a suit case. Her underwear is several suits of silk pongee, and her walking suit, in which she will practically live, is to be used with half a dozen wash-silk waists. One real toilet is all she allows herself, and this is a pretty gown of summer foulard, made with due regard to packing well. A single hat that was selected to do general service, and is handsome and available for a variety of occasions, is supplemented with a crush hat for steamer use and mountain wear.

Influence of a Laugh.

It is the woman who has the courage to be herself who attracts. Originals are so much more desirable than copies, no matter how accurate the copy may be. Let every woman dare to be herself, develop her own individuality, not blindly copy some other woman, whom, it may be, her husband happens to admire.

Let every woman think for herself, act for herself, and express her own honest opinions. Individuality, when combined with that nameless something called manner, is the most potent weapon in the possession of the sex. A good woman's laugh is better than medicine. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Don't continually cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but are not desirable in life. —Woman's Life.

Stocks in Autumn.

The newest fall effects will show lattice bands on stock and belt and cuff. Lattice bands will also head flounces and, in some cases, whole yokes will be of lattice work. This may be carried out in the narrow silk bands, stitched on very neatly. A gown of turquoise blue veiling, not a costly gown, by the way, had a stock trimmed with a lattace of black satin ribbon. The yoke was also latticed. The belt of satin, with a lattice work carried over it, and the flounce consisted of a lattice, very cunningly made, so that it required no lining.

For dinner wear the dinner sash gives a finish to the gown. If the skirt be a little worn, or passed its first stiffness, nothing will resuscitate it like a sash. The prettiest sashes are made of chiffon and are shaped, the ends being rounding and rather wider than the sash itself. The entire edge is trimmed with a tiny ruching of chiffon or of white satin ribbon, no broader than baby ribbon.

Counting Housewives' Steps.

The New York State Household Economic association proposes to discover how many steps a housewife takes in a day.

It is estimated that 2000 steps make a mile, and the proposition is to compute how many miles are covered a day by the housewife in the preparation of her meals and washing of dishes. Considering 1000 meals as the average for the year, the mileage involved is something stupendous.

Members of the association have by no means undertaken this labor as a mere course of metal gymnastics. The purpose in view is to discover how often two steps might serve instead of three, and to use the statistics as a basis of reiorm.

A prize should be offered for the best method of reducing the number of these necessary steps on the part of busy and overworked housewives. Reversing the old saw, the man or woman who makes two steps do where three or four have heretofore been required, deserves a patent, a pension and a monument or a niche in the Hall of Fame.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

French Women to Be Jurors.

After securing the right to take legal degrees and be called to the bar, French women have now the prospect of being required to discharge in courts of law duties which many men hitherto have regarded as rather onerous than otherwise, and have sought oftener to avoid than to assume. A deputy has announced his intention of bringing in a bill making it not only admissible but legally obligatory for women to sit as jurors. He proposes that all juries shall be required to consist of six good men and true and six women similarly qualified. Exactly the same obligations as regards the attendance of persons called to be jurors will be binding on "citizenesses" as on citizens, and the same penalties for failure to obey a summons will be authorized by law. It must at once be said, however, that the prospecuve jurywomen of France nobly rejoice at the privilege which the new measure, if passed, will confer upon them, and show no disposition to grumble in advance at the burden which may be laid upon their shoulders.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Boudoir Fashions.

Mercerised cotton is effectively employed this season for boudoir gowns. It is the material best adapted to the dashing cretonne applique trimming that is so much in vogue just now. These robes call for the heavier guipure laces, too. There are a great many wash silk gowns on exhibition at the shops that are made up on simple principles purposely, so that they may be turned over to the laundress when they call for rejuvenation. One of pastel pink wash silk was gathered at the shoulder seams and fell in straight folds to the floor. It was finished with narrow frills of the same silk hemstitched. White gauze ribbon painted with a pale pink running rose pattern was wrought into a nigh corselet girdle with straps that came up over the shoulders. Just at the bust line on the front of the corselet the ribbon was knotted into a bow with short loops and ends extending to the bottom of the robe. The accordion plaited angel sleeves were elbow length and were finished with two rows of the gauze ribbon. This gown was made without a lining and when bereft of its ribbon corselet was as washable as the stoutest white lawn.

The hairdressers advertise freely their new low "boudoir coiffure," which is supposed to be much more in keeping with boudoir robes than the more ceremonious high pompadour styles. The hair is waved slightly around the brow, is parted on the left side and brought back loosely into the figure "8" coil that rests low on the neck. A wired butterfly bow of black velvet tops the coil.

The bootmakers, too, cater especially to these boudoir toilets. They offer some of the daintiest spring heel slippers wrought of daisy ribbon. These are woven with an openwork mesh that is filled in with silk threads holding a strass stone. Often two contrasting ribbons are called into service in manufacturing these novelty slippers. The openwork jute sandals are highly recommended for comfort. Decked out with ribbon straps and bows that are embroidered they may be made quite attractive. Both stockings and slippers worn with boudoir gowns repeat the prevailing shade of robe.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FASHION NOTES

Brown Holland is one of the wash materials that appears this season in simple effective gowns.

Bright colored gloves, such as olive green, are considered bad form. White, pale gray and tans are those most worn at present. It is said that in Paris the gloves never match the gown.

The continued absence of pockets in women's gowns is responsible for the popularity of the chatelaine bag. Either oblong or round is considered the proper shape for the bags this season.

One of the handsomest of parasols embroidered in gold has the work done in solid embroidery on white. The tendency is in using gold to use but little of it, and it has a somewhat tawdry effect.

Much of the finest underwear is imported; the ribbed from Switzerland and the plain from France. This is particularly fine in the softness and quality of the material, and is also excellent in shape.

Blue in all shades, from the delicate forget-me-nots and baby blue tints of iris, corn flower and hyacinth shades, will be even more popular as the season advances. All of these shades appear in the linen gowns.

An ingenious device for keeping the corsage bouquet in place has been invented. It consists of an ordinary safety pin to which has been added a buckle or clasp. The latter holds the flower in place and is made of this metal.

There is much elaboration in the fancy underwear, especially in silk undervests. One woman who has a particular fad for fancy underwear laid in a stock of nineteen of the daintiest designs in the undervests the other day. There must be always plenty of undearwear for a change in the warm season, and four or five garments is the rule, and many women will have a set of at least twelve.

Maryland Breakfast Rolls.

Boil and mash six potatoes and sift into them one quart of flour. Add three well-beaten egggs, one teacup of butter and one cake of yeast or half a cup of baker's yeast. Let rise over night. In the morning break off into small bits, roll quickly in your fingers and make them envelope shaped, putting a bit of butter under the turned-over lid. Let rise again bake in a very hot oven.

Desirable Foods for Summer.

Lean meats, eggs, milk and cheese are, in proper proportions and when taken with succulent vegetables and fruits, desirable foods for summer. But the fats of meats, and fat meat, large quantities of cream and butter, as well as olive oil, should be avoided. The latter, however, is preferable, as it does not contribute so rapidly to the bodily heat as do the animal fats. Avoid hot heavy desserts. Use fruits in season and in abundance.—Ladies Home Journal.

Spiced Peaches.

This is a sweet and a sour combined, and to accompany cold meat it has no rival. Pare eight pounds of ripe peaches, but do not remove the stones. Put one quart of vinegar and four pounds of sugar in a kettle, and add one cupful of mixed whole spices, cinnamon, cassiabuds and somewhat less allspice and cloves, tied in a bag. Boil and skim until clear; then add the fruit and cook until tender. Skim out the peaches and put in stone jars. Boil the syrup for five minutes and pour over the fruit. For three successive mornings drain off the syrup, boil again and pour hot over the fruit, keeping the bag of spices always in the vinegar. These sweet-spiced dainties are delicious with any roast, fish, or any made up dishes.

Warm-weather Dishes.

Jellied chicken is easily prepared and makes an attractive dish, especially if there are stoned olives served with it, or quartered eggs aruond the mould or chopped aspic jelly. Cold lamb, sliced thin, is improved by a border of broiled tomatoes, and cold roast beef is rendered more appetizing by them also.

If there is neither a hot dish nor one of cold meat for the main supper course, then there may be a rather heavy salad, either chicken or lobster, or a potato salad made by mixing equal parts of potato, English walunts, and stoned olives with mayonnaise, and putting it on lettuce. But if there is another dish besides, then a light salad, such as a plain French dressed lettuce, or tomato, or a mixture of tomato and cucumber, is best. Vegetable salads are indeed the most refreshing in summer. Cold cauliflower, or string-beans, or asparagus with either French dressing or mayonnaise is delicious.—Harper's Bazar.

Hints for the Housewife.

Empty mustard glasses do for jelly.

For soiled spots in wall paper, try rubbing with dry cornmeal or stale bread.

Bread and butter plates are employed at every meal where butter is served.

The newest cushion covers for indoor use come in coppery and mahogany shades.

Rice is declared by some authorities to be the most easily digested of all vegetable foods.

Ceilings that have been smoked with a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

A small oblong platter is called a sandwich tray. It is a convenient size and shape for sandwiches.

An experimenting housewife has discovered that grape juice imparts a delicious flavor to ice cream.

It is said that muriatic acid should never be placed near tins, even when it is tightly corked, because it will ruin them.

To remove iron stains from bath room bowls rub a little muriatic acid on the stain and then rinse quickly with amonia water.

Crude petroleum well rubbed in, is as simple and good a polisher as one can find for floors which have been oiled, varnished or painted.

Some new dessert dishes in frosted silver are in the form of large wide-opened daisies, the flowers forming the dish, the stem the foot.

Knives should be scoured regularly every time they are used; and drops of water should never be allowed to dry on the steel blade of a knife, as the mark made is almost permanent.

The housekeeper who in a case of emergency wishes a substitute for cream for her coffee beats the yolk of an egg with one tablespoonful of cold water. She then heats sufficient milk for six people and pours it over the egg, stirring constantly and also stirring while the hot coffee is added.

DAY OF R. R. PRESIDENT

DESCRIBED BY A MAN WHO KONWS HOW IT IS SPENT.

A President Gets Down to Work Without Any Fuss or Ceremony — Why the Private Car is a Business Necessity— Interviewing the General Manager.

A practical railroad man, Charles De Lano Hine, is the author of an account in the Century of the way a railroad president passes a representative day:

After being for a few hours with a railroad president, one has a better conception of the magnitude of the Chinese treatise on all things. The president, perhaps, has just returned from a trip to New York, where he has attended a conference of presidents of allied lines. He has been on the road all night, but, thanks to that business-like institution, the private car, often erroneously considered a luxury, he appears in his office fresher for work than the suburbanite who has just come in on the commuter's train. While the president is looking over his personal mail, word spreads about the big building that "the old man is back." Gradually the private secretaries of the different chiefs drop into the outer office to learn from the president's private secretary what business is most likely to come up first, and what chance there is for action on some pet measure. The bell rings, and for a few minutes the private secretary is closeted with the president. Daily telegraphic reports have kept the president informed of events on the line, but in a surprisingly brief time he learns of smaller happenings, of messages left by prominent callers, and of the general behavior of his child, the railroad.

Then the president sends for his chief assistant, the general manager, and learns officially some of the things the private secretary has told him as gossip, and many others of greater moment, but perhaps of less real interest. The half-hour work with the general manager may mean decisions involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It may mean happiness or anxiety to hundreds of homes. For example, it may be decided to move the company's shops from Dan to Beersheba. This means a move for employes, a breaking of home ties, and perhaps disappointment to engaged lovers. Again, it may be decided to extend the Utopia branch which means a fortune to investors in land beyond Utopia, and ruin to some in the old terminus. The president may tell the general manager that the demand for a dividend on the preferred stock is becoming more clamorous, and that they must get along another year without the five thousand new box-cars that are badly needed, and the building of which would affect many idle men. The president very likely calls the attention of the general manager to the auditor's estimate of last week's earnings, and asks why expenses cannot be reduced just a little more. The president reminds the general manager that the contract for hauling Chicago dressed beef is conditional upon a second-morning delivery at the sea-board two hours earlier than that previously given by a rival line. He also observes that the reliability and regularity of the passenger trains is helping the western tourist business, that the delay to the hotel-men's special by a freight wreck last week will hurt the winter travel to California, and that the new dining car must be made to pay expenses. He asks why the ton-mile cost of moving freight has not decreased in proportion to the recent outlay for big engines. He ventures the opinion that the superintendent of the Slowburg division must have been asleep while the city council of Ringville passed an ordinance requiring the company to erect ten more electric lights at street crossings. He expresses polite astonishment at the failure of the passenger department to book the headquarters train for the next Grand Army encampment. He makes no attempt at concealing his dusgust over a competitor's securing ten train-loads of agricultural machinery for the western prairies. He then takes up the question of a larger terminal charge for switching cars to connecting lines, and suggests to the general manager that the revenue would be increased by more favorable terms in the next contract with other roads.

The patient and loyal general manager, who has taken all this in the Pickwickian sense in which it was intended, now has his turn. From the bundle of papers under his arm he draws a condensed estimate of an elaborate plan for reducing the cost of transportation on a certain division by running around a bluff and locating freight-yards near a busy river instead of climbing into the town. The trained eye of the president catches the salient points, and he tells the general manager whether or not funds are likely to be available, whether or not it is politic to antagonize municipal or other interests. The general manager diplomatically shows the president that the New Orleans cotton traffic is suffering because of the president's order to consider all Minnesota flour as rush freight. He asks authority to increase the pay of a superintendent who has had a better offer from another road. From the bundle of condensed reports he shows a saving of one hundred tons of coal the previous week by reason of better fuel furnished from the new mines. He tells of a new gasoline engine at Pumptown which will cut in two the monthly bills for water-supply for locomotives. He reports a conference with the mayor of a big city about the smoke nuisance near the freight yards. He opines that the president's list visit to the state capital has killed the legislature's bill for granger rates. He suggests that it would be well for the passenger department to stop promising dollar excursionists a two-hour schedule for a hard three-hour run. He urges conciliatory measures toward the city council of Bucktown, which will repeal the speed ordinance as soon as the old morning accommodation train is restored, and "Number Six" (the St. Louis express) can then get through the town on time. In the most nonchalant manner he asks to be excused that he may catch a train leaving in five minutes, as he has an appointment for the next morning some six hundred miles away.

Before the general manager has finished, the private secretary is entertaining two or three reporters of afternoon papers. The president sees them, comes out, shakes hands, and tells them rates are to be stiffer than ever; that the stockholders are tired of hunting snipe for the fun of holding empty bags. He then jocosely asks them for news about his road, as he has been in New York helping his wife do her shopping.

NOT BECAUSE OF RABIES.

The Reason Why Dogs Swallow Stones, Sticks and Grass.

Dog fanciers in Baltimore do not agree with the able physician who is quoted as saying that the presence of foreign substances, like pebbles, glass and feathers, in a dog's stomach makes it certain that the animal was affected with rabies. Thomas I. Sheubrooks who has made an international reputation as a raiser of St. Bernard's, was asked for his opinion on the subject, and said:

"The presence of the foreign matter is by no means an indication of rabies. On the contrary, it shows that the dog was suffering from some stomach trouble, which may have given it convulsions and caused it to act in a manner which gave rise to the belief that it was rabid. When a dog is suffering from one or a complication of the disorders of the stomach and intestines, it will swallow bits of most anything that comes to hand, hoping to find a counter-irritant which will bring relief. It is really surprising to know what they will swallow under such circumstances and live. I have known several cases where large pieces of glass were swallowed without doing any damage."

One of the best and most successful day experts and raisers in the country is Luke W. White. He was, as he says, "born in the kennels," his father having been a famous kennel-keeper in Ireland. For the past 33 years he has been an acknowledged authority on matters canine, and has had much to do with rabies, not only from the standpoint of a dog expert, but as a graduate of medicine. He said:

"My opinion is that the mere fact of finding foreign substances in the stomach is almost a positive proof that the dog did not have rabies. If it indicates any brain trouble it indicates cerebro-spinal meningitis, which in its outward forms is much like violent rabies, and is apt to make the dog behave more in accordance with popular conceptions of rabies than the rabies themselves. The fact that a dog swallows grass and occasionally a small stone does not indicate a radically disordered system. The acids in the stomach of dogs are very strong and very plentiful. Sometimes the lining of the stomach becomes so charged with these acids in excess of that required to digest the food upon which it has been living that the dog seeks an irritant which acts upon the walls of the stomach and causes an artificial flow of the acid. Grass is the counter-irritant provided by nature, and the one the dog prefers. It does not select smooth grass, but that which has prickly edges and tickles the little vessels containing the acids. If the grass is not at hand it will take hair, which never kills. Lacking grass, or hair not being effective, it takes other substances, of which wood is the most dangerous." —Baltimore Sun.

Railroad Superstition.

A late article on the psychology of crime spoke of the influence one suicide is apt to have upon others with a tendency to self destruction. An equally curious phase of character comes out in a notion said to be common among railroad people. They have an idea that if one fatal accident occurs in a particular spot on the line two other deaths are likely to follow in the same neighborhood at close intervals.—Philadelphia Times.

It doesn't do you any good to kick if somebody else is going to get the benefit of it.

CYCLONE HITS JERSEY CITY

Churches, Theatre and Parks Wrecked in a Few Minutes.

HUNDREDS OF HOMES DAMAGED

Fierce Rain and Wind Storm Wrought Destruction of Property Over a Wide Area — In Jersey City It Damaged Scores of Buildings, and Almost Demolished Two Parks—Few Casualties.

Jersey City, N. J.—Jersey City was visited by the most destructive storm in its history. Churches, a theatre, the parks and hundreds of private residences were damaged. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Second and Erie streets, one of the largest in the city, was nearly ruined. Nearly all of the trees in Van Vorst Park were uprooted, and the few that were left standing were stripped of their branches.

The rain was falling fast when two wind storms met in the neighborhood of Newark avenue and Barrow street. A cyclone resulted. Never before was there such a force of wind in Jersey City. Horses standing in Newark avenue, between Barrow and Erie streets, and the wagons to which they were hitched, were blown over. Telegraph poles and wires fell.

A moment or two later the steeple of St. Mary's Church fell backward upon the church, striking the roof at its apex at the middle of the church. Piles of the brick crashed through the roof and down upon the pews. The tin roof was uplifted and fragments of it fell in the street.

As in all tornadoes, its path was from southwest to northeast, and its effects were felt at least as far as Hoboken. Across the Greenville section of Jersey City from Newark Bay to New York Bay a tract of land about five miles in length and about a quarter of a mile in width was almost entirely devastated.

Hamilton Park was visited as was Van Vorst Park, thirty trees being prostrated there.

Telephone, telegraph, fire and police, and trolley wires were prostrated along the course of the storm.

Lightning caused the premature explosion of several blasts of dynamite at Kingsland, killing one man and injuring four others severely.

AREA OF RAINFALL WIDE.

Showers and Thunderstorms Occurred in the States From Florida to New York.

New York City.—Reports received from many points indicate that the area of the rainfall was wide. Showers and thunderstorms occurred in the Atlantic States from Florida to New York, over the eastern portion of the lake section, in the Ohio, Middle, Mississippi and Tennessee valleys, and in Nebraska and Minnesota. Heavy rainfalls were reported in Detroit, Mich., and Binghamton, N. Y.

In the upper districts of this city many basement homes were flooded and the tenants had to bail out their rooms. In the Bronx, especially, trains were delayed by washouts, cars were stalled in the water and engine fires extinguished.

At Cape May, N. J., lightning struck many buildings, including the lighthouse.

TURKEY YIELDS TO FRANCE.

Complete Rupture of the Relations Between the Two Countries Averted.

Paris, France.—Turkey has yielded to French pressure, as was inevitable, and a complete rupture of the relations between the two countries has been averted. An official communique announcing the granting of the French demands has been issued as follows:

"In consequence of the declaration made to the Porte by the French Ambassador that he acted under instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an imperial irade has been issued declaring that no obstacle shall be opposed to the free exercise by the Quays Company of the rights resulting from its concession."

A firman for the settlement of the other matters in question will, it is believed, be issued shortly.

The Foreign Office officials do not conceal their delight at the settlement of the difficulty.

Regarding the other French claims, as their amount has been agreed to by Turkey, the negotiations only turn on the manner of payment. It is believed that this will be arranged very quickly.

THE THIRD MOSQUITO VICTIM.

Miss Clara Mass Dies From Yellow Fever at Havana.

Havana, Cuba.—The third death from yellow fever resulting from the bite of a mosquito has occurred. The victim was Miss Clara Maas, of New Jersey, whose death occurred on the seventh day after she was taken ill.

Of the six persons bitten by mosquitos recently in the course of the Yellow Fever Commission's experiments, three have died. The doctors said the other three were suffering from light attacks of the disease. Miss Maas was a nurse at Las Animas, and wished to become immune.

Police Officers Indicted.

The Grand Jury of New York City has indicted Police Sergeant Shiels and Wardmen Glennon and Dwyer. It was given out that the indictments charge neglect of duty.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Italian Murderer Caught.

Pursuing an old quarrel which began in Italy years ago, Libera Rosa went to the home of Antonio Doveroso, a wealthy Italian living near Cresson, persuaded him to walk with him and discuss their differences. Safely outside the house, Rosa drew a stiletto and stabbed his victim repeatedly in the breast and neck. Doveroso screamed for help and several of his countrymen residing near by hurried to his assistance. As they reached him the stricken man cried: "Rosa has murdered me," and fell dead. The assassin fled through the woods, boarded a westbound freight and got as far South Fork. There railroad officers, to whom a description had been sent, arrested him, taking him back to Cresson. When upbraided for his crime he smiled and inquired: "You are quite sure he is dead?" Further than this he would say nothing.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention was held at Harrisburg. After the address of Temporary Chairman Brown, permanent organization was affected, and Permanent Chairman David H. Lane, of Philadelphia, addressed the convention. The platform was read by Mr. Benedict, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and adopted by a viva voce vote. Recorder Brown, of Pittsburg, in nominating Judge Potter, said he was a man of integrity, honesty, industry and great vigor and intellect. Judge Potter was nominated by acclamation, as was also Mr. Harris for State Treasurer, and the convention adjourned. The convention was probably the shortest in the history of the party.

Jailbirds Open Door to Freedom.

Joseph Caddy and William Splain, awaiting trial for larceny, escaped from the county jail at Danville, and that the entire batch of prisoners, eight in number, did not secure their freedom is simply owing to the fact that they didn't want to go. Upon awakening from their customary nap after dinner, the prisoners found two of their number missing and the cage open, and they aroused the sheriff's family. The prisoners who escaped, by reaching through the bars, were able to grasp a bunch of keys which had been left in the door of the lower box, and unlocked the door of the cage. Then they walked out of the jail, with nobody to hinder them.

Grasshoppers Devastate Farms.

A plague of grasshoppers has descended upon farms in the western sections of Franklin County. Near Williamson a grass field belonging to David Bitner and containing forty acres has been devastated. In a wheat field adjoining the grasshoppers attacked the wheat, cutting the cords that held the sheaves and scattering the wheat in all directions. A clover field containing fifteen acres and owned by John Kelly was also devastated, and ten acres of grass belonging to Samuel Kunkle was destroyed.

Young Man Weds Paralytic.

Into the office of Justice of the Peace Drake at Stroudsburg, a young man carried a woman crippled through a paralytic stroke. "We want to get married," said the young man as he deposited the young woman in a chair. "The lady is a cripple," said the groom, so the ceremony was performed with the groom standing and the bride sitting in a chair. The groom's name is Bert Landon, of Wimmers. The wife was Miss Emma Cisco, of South Canaan.

Storm Ravages in York County.

The recent cloudbursts around Stewartstown caused damage estimated at $250,000. Hundreds of acres of potatoes, corn and tobacco were washed bare. Nine York County bridges were destroyed, and all the mill dams on Deer Creek were destroyed or badly damaged. The last passenger train over the Stewartstown Railroad passed over a tressle two minutes before it fell into the raging torrent. The loss to the railroad is $6000.

New Officials Appointed.

Governor Stone has appointed W. R. Stroh, of Mauch Chunk, and Dr. L. H. Willard, of Allegheny, members of the Commission to select a site for a Homeopathic Insane Hospital. E. R. Penrose, of Quakertown, and Robert Hamilton, of Philadelphia, have been appointed deputy factory inspectors, under the new law authorizing an increase in the number, and assume their duties on September 1.

All Through the State.

The peach crop in Berks County will be the largest for many years.

Over 700 people attended the Heinly family reunion near Virginsville.

This year's corn crop in York County is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels of ears.

York County Commissioners favor a new county prison at a new location.

Alfred O. Evans, a Connellsville druggist, has taken his life with cocaine.

John H. Reifsnyder has been appointed fourth-class postmaster at Fleetwood.

The postoffice at Knox has been reduced from the Presidential to the fourth class.

After an idleness of several years the Ironstone creamery will be put in operation.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@$	20½
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	17	@	18
State dairy tubs, extra	18½	@	19
Imitation creamery	14	@	17½
Factory finest	15	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9¼	@	9½
Small	9½	@	9¾
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	7
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	20	@	21
State and Penn	20	@	21
Western—Choice	—	@	18
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	3 00
Medium	2 70	@	2 75
Pea, choice	2 75	@	2 80
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 55
White kidney, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Yellow eye, choice	—	@	3 00
Lima, Cal	—	@	4 60
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 32½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, per qt	4	@	10
Peaches, per basket	25	@	90
Plums, per 8-lb-basket	15	@	30
Apples, Alexander, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Windfalls, per bbl	75	@	1 50
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Keifer, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Bartlett, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Muskmelons, per bushel	50	@	1 00
Watermelons, per 100	10 00	@	18 00
Grapes, Del., per carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Champion, per carrier	65	@	75
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, per lb	13	@	14
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	10
Ducks, per pair	50	@	75
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	8½
Fowls, Western, per lb	7	@	9½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	15	@	20
Ducks, L. I., per lb	13	@	13½
Geese, Eastern, per lb	12	@	16
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State, 1900, choice, per lb	—	@	14
Good to prime	12½	@	13
Pacific coast, 1900, choice	—	@	14
1899, poor to choice	6	@	11
Old odds	1¼	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	65	@	75
Straw, long rye	82½	@	87½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Long Island, per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Sweets, N. C., per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Onions, N. J., red, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Orange Co., per bag	1 50	@	2 50
Long Island, red, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	5 00
Turnips, per bbl	—	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	60	@	2 00
String beans, L.I., per bag	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Peppers, per bbl	50	@	75
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Peas, per basket	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, per bbl	40	@	60
Corn, Jersey, per 100	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, N. Y., per case	1 50	@	3 00
Celery, per doz	15	@	40
Lima beans, L. I., per bag	1 75	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 00	@	3 85
Spring patents	3 75	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 1 N. Chicago	—	@	78⅞
No. 2 red	77⅛	@	77½
Corn — No. 2	—	@	62¾
Oats—No. 2 white	42¼	@	42½
Track mixed	38	@	40
Rye—Western	62	@	62½
State	55	@	56
Lard, city	—	@	8.50c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9½	@	12¼
Country dressed	8	@	10⅓
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 25	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 25	@	6 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 85	@	6 30

HIGHER PRICES FOR APPLES.

Supply is Smaller Than at Any Time in the Last Twenty Years.

New York City.—Commission merchants and wholesale dealers in fruit products are troubled over the apple crop. Not for twenty years, they say, has the supply been so small. The crop is estimated at forty-one per cent. of last year's, and in consequence apples are selling at more than double the cost of last season. Green apples are $3 a barrel now, with the red apples fifty cents higher, and a year ago a better quality could be obtained at $1.25 and $2.25, respectively.

New Jersey and Delaware will be depended upon for peaches now that the Georgia crop has ended, and though Jersey peaches are expected to be in fair abundance, the Delawares are not. The Delaware variety is now selling at $1 a basket, which last year, at this time, could be purchased for forty cents. Bananas are holding their own, being about $2.50 a stalk. Other fruits have tumbled from the high prices ruling two weeks ago, as the local crop is now being sent to market. Plums have dropped fifty per cent. from $4 to $2 a crate; Bartlett pears from $3.50 a crate to $2.50 a crate.

Imported Meat in London.

The Medical Officer's annual report shows that sixty-four per cent. of the meat sold in the corporation markets of London is imported from America, Australia, New Zealand and the Continent, the United States sending twenty-three per cent. and Australia twenty-one. Five years ago the outside deliveries were barely fifty per cent.

The Mapleton Item.

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Gosnell are dangerously ill at their home.

The carpenters have finished the work on S. F. Steel's barn.

This section was visited with a very heavy rain fall last Friday.

E. M. Wright has erected a very commodious summer house on his lot.

Mrs. Leonard Hazzard, who has been ill for eight or nine weeks, is convalescing.

Mrs. P. J. Wright and Miss Maud Miller visited relatives at Newburg over Sunday.

Miss Bertha Coder is taking in the sights at Buffalo and Niagara falls this last week,

Will Smith and wife of Altoona, are visiting at Jesse L. Smith's, the home of Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Jacob Bumgardner, who has been ailing for the past two months, is much better.

Lane, son of A. B. Pheasant, is having a struggle with typhoid fever at the home of Jos. Melcher.

Miss Bryan, of Petersburg, is canvassing our town and country selling a patent skirt supporter.

Mrs Gotlieb Leitenberger, of Johnstown, Pa., daughter of Jos. Harbaugh, is at the home of A. C. Greenland, Esq., critically ill.

A little child of Milton Merrits, aged about 15 months, died on Friday night last. Interment at Shenefelt's cemetery near Hawn's Bridge on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, of Huntingdon, and her granddaughter, Edith Dell, of Mapleton, after visiting a week with friends here left for Huntingdon on Tuesday morning.

Threshing grain is being done rapidly by the machines and farmers are somewhat disappointed with the yield as it falls short of what they had anticipated and the quality not number one.

J. M. E. Smith has been taking off his hat of late whenever he meets any of his neighbors and acting rather precarious but on inquiring there was another little McKinley Smith arrived at his home.

TROUGH CREEK.

Peter Posten is roofing his barn.

Miss Nellie Wright is home on her summer vacation.

Late in the season as it is there is still some oats and hay out.

The ground got a thorough soaking last Friday evening and night.

As far as heard from, S. L. Smith had the largest crop of wheat—380 bushels.

Mrs. Foust, of Henderson township, is visiting among her many friends in the valley.

W. T. Chilcott and family moved into the old Ezra Greenland house week before last.

David Pheasant, of Smith valley, one of Union township's most reputable citizens, with his worthy housekeeper, was a recent visitor to our valley.

Milton Merrits' buried their one-year-old babe on Sunday. I was not informed of the cause of the death. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.

A. W. Wright's cider works will be worked only on Wednesday of each week unless there should be more to do than one day's work in a week, which is not likely to be.

The funeral of Mr. Levi Wright was one of the largest for a week day that ever took place in the valley. A lady remarked to the writer in the cemetery that if this had been on Sunday it would have been immense. What a lesson this would be for the young. Mr. Wright woved from the valley fifty-seven years ago but his good name endeared him to all who knew or heard of him.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Mrs. Price and son, Bert, of Dennison, Ohio, are visiting relatives in this place.

The recent showers have pushed the corn and buckwheat to promising appearances.

Henry Taylor, Esq., of McConnellsburg, was a recent visitor to our village. He says Fulton county agrees with him.

Miss Belle Greene, of Clay township, died of dropsy Monday morning at 6 o'clock, aged 36 years, 8 months and 22 days.

Oliver Brown, of Colfax, moved his wife's goods through here the other day. Oliver means business. He got married and set up housekeeping inside of a week.

Ephraim Black has been doing some threshing, and the grain is yielding well. John M. Drake had nine dozen and nine sheaves on a patch sown in October, which yielded a little over ten bushels.

It pays a farmer to be a Granger. A trip through this section will convince the worst unbeliever. A good Granger always has the best crops because he knows how to cultivate them.

Our roads look a little as though we had no supervisors. Clay township has fine roads where they used to be considered the roughest in the lower end of the county. They have a road plow and are not afraid to use it.

In cases of cough or croup give the little one One Minute Cough Cure. Then rest easy and have no fear. The child will be all right in a little while. It never fails. Pleasant to take, always safe, sure and almost instantaneous in effect. W. H. Spangler.

LATTA GROVE.

Peaches and apples are a light crop.

Esco Walker is working on the stave mill.

O. H. Querry killed a very large rattlesnake last week.

Jack Dell has been working with the steam thresher for fourteen days.

Bruce Smith, of Altoona, spent a few hours with friends here on Sunday.

M. A. Bowman and family have returned to their home at Grapeville.

On Monday J. Frank Wright had two car loads of phosphate distributed among the farmers in this section.

J. H. Stever, A. B. Dell and M. J. Monihen have secured employment at the ganister works at Mount Union.

One day last week Elmer Bowman's dogs routed a wild cat in the wild cat hollow and chased it onto Jack's mountain. The dogs were gone six days and when they returned Elmer says they were almost starved to death.

S. D., eldest son of I. N. Querry, was hauling water for J. E. Querry's thresher engine when his mules became frightened and ran off. "Sam" fell and got tangled in the lines and was dragged quite a distance but was not seriously hurt.

Astounded the Editor.

Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., was once immensely suprised. "Through long suffering from Dyspepsia," he writes, "my wife was greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and, after using four bottles, she is entirely well, can eat anything. It's a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are spendid for torpid liver." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles it's a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at W. H. Spangler's.

REDUCED RATES TO CLEVELAND VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Account G. A. R. Encampment.

On account of the Thirty-fifth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 10 to 14, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland from stations on its line, at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets will be sold and good going September 8 to 12, inclusive; good to return until September 15, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Cleveland, prior to noon of September 15, and payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to October 8, inclusive.

For specific rates and further information apply to ticket agents. 8-21-3t

P. T. Thomas, Sumterville, Ala.: "I was suffering from dyspepsia when I commenced taking Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I took several bottles and can digest anything." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the only preparation containing all the natural digestive fluids. It gives weak stomachs entire rest, restoring the natural condition. W. H. Spangler.

MARRIED.

BOWSER—SHINGLER—At Airy Dale, on the 25th ult., by S. P. Smith, J. P., James Bowser and Linnie Shingler, of Airy Dale.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Turnbaugh, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

MRS. SUSAN TURNBAUGH,
Administratrix.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., August 19, 1901.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running of so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No'. I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi September 4, 1901, and absolutely December 4, 1901.

1. PORT. Third account of John White, Jr., and G. Chal Port, executors of George A. Port, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
2. DECKER. First and final account of Samuel Steele, administrator of Andrew Decker, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. GORMAN. Account of William Leary and Levi C. Reed, executors of Michael Gorman, late of the Borough of Dudley, deceased.
4. HARMON. First and final account of W. T. Browning, executor of Keziah Harmon, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
5. GOSHORN. First and final account of J. L. Goshorn, administrator of the estate of Wilson Goshorn, late of Tell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
6. MILLS. First and final account of Thos. F. Bailey, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Harris Mills, late of Dublin township, deceased.
7. HAINES. Final account of Charles Scheiffer, executor of the will of Christ Haines, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
8. WALKER. Second and final account of M. N. Walker, executor of the last will and testament of William P. Walker, late of Barree township, deceased.
9. WEBB. The account of Rebecca J. Knobb, executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Webb, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
10. EBY. Second and final account of Samuel P. Eby, administrator of W. E. Eby, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
11. HARRIS. First and final account of Elizabeth Harris, administratrix c. t. a. of William Harris, late of Penn township, deceased.
12. BROWN. Account of John G. Simpson, administrator of Edward S. Brown, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
13. GRAFFIUS. First and final account of E. S. McMurtrie, executor of the will of Minnie E. Graffius, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased,
14. GRAFFIUS. Second and final account of E. S. McMurtrie, executor of the will of Benjamin Graffius, of Huntingdon, deceased.
15. BEYER. First and final account of Joseph Ergler, executor of the last will and testament of Johanna Beyer, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased.
16. RUMBARGER. First and final account of D. R. Fry, trustee to sell the real estate of Joseph Rumbarger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
17. FOUSE. Account of Frank Fouse, administrator of Isaac Fouse, late of the Township of Porter, deceased.
18. WHIPPLE. First and partial account of Sue Whipple and J. S. Davison, executors of the last will and testament of O. M. Whipple, late of Jackson township, deceased.
19. RUMBARGER. First and final account of George E. Rumbarger, administrator of Joseph Rumbarger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
20. HEFRIGHT. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Mary Catharine Hefright, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, dec'd.
21. LETTERMAN. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Frederick A. Letterman, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, deceased.
22. LETTERMAN. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Harry A. Letterman, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, dec'd.
23. LETTERMAN. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Bessie Edna Letterman, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, deceased.
24. STEWART. First account of Martha M. Stewart, administratrix of the estate of Oliver L. Stewart, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
25. GREENLAND. First and final account of H. M. Corbin, executor of the last will of Amon L. Greenland, late of Cass township, deceased.
26. HEFFNER. First and final account of M R. Heffner and J. A. Heffner, administrators of Benjamin Heffner, late of Walker township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
27. STEWART. First and final account of Samuel Whitsel, administrator of George W. Stewart, late of Cromwell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
28. COOPER. The final account of Agnes Wright Cooper and I. C. Arnold, administrators of the estate of John W. Cooper, deceased, who was guardian of Charles Warren Knode, Samuel C. Knode and Annie Maud Knode, minor children of Henry H. and Jennie M. Knode, of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased.

Office of Clerk O. C., August 6, 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.
2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.
3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.
4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on September 4, 1901. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely September 10, 1901.

1. MARTIN. Inventory of the personal property of John A. Martin, late of Miller township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Anna M. Martin.
2. JEFFRIES. Inventory of the personal property of C. C. Jeffries, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Retta Jeffries.
3. REED. Inventory of the personal property of Reuben Reed, late of Logan township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda Reed.
4. NORRIS. Inventory of the personal property of J. Alexander Norris, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Norris.
5. OBURN. Inventory of the personal property of Joseph Oburn, late of West township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary F. Oburn.
6. BUCK. Inventory of the personal property of Isaac Buck, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Hannah Buck.
7. WHIPPLE. Inventory of the personal property of O. M. Whipple, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sue Whipple.
8. PEIGHTAL. Inventory of the personal property of Henry F. Peightal, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his Minors.
9. GUTSHALL. Inventory of the personal property of Brice B. Gutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased, as taken by his Minors.

Register's office, August 6, 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1901.

FIRST WEEK, 1ST MONDAY AND 2ND DAY.

Alfred McPherran vs. William Piper.
E. P. Walker vs. H. H. Waite, Administrator of Florence E. Decker, deceased.
Samuel Smiley vs. Geo. Dysart and Temperance Decker.
I. N. W. Irvine vs. Emma D. Elliott.
George E. Mentzer vs. Wm. Johnson owner, Walker Johnson contractor.
Mary Speck vs. Wilson Savits.
Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company vs. Guy Myton.

SECOND WEEK, 2ND MONDAY, 9TH DAY.

Archie Taylor vs. I. M. Taylor and E. E. Shore, executors of Joseph Taylor.
Mary E. Jones and Elmer A. Hudson, administrators of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased, vs. Harrison Jones.
Harrison Jones vs. Mary E. Jones and Dr. E. A. Hudson, administrators of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased.
Aldridge Smith, Samuel S. Smith, et al., vs. Andrew Gamble.
Amos Griffith vs. I. D. Edwards.
Pauline O. Decker vs. E. S. McMurtrie.
Mary Speck vs. Wilson Savits.
W. J. Hanawalt vs. Wilson Savits.
J. G. Spangler vs. The Township of Brady.
Samuel S. Smith et al., vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. E. Stephens et al., vs. Catharine Shank and B. S. Rumberger.
Cora A. Keim vs. I. Harvey Brumbaugh.
Caroline Emery vs. J. Lamberson, G. W. Fisher and G. C. Port.
Eliza H. Green vs. George W. Simpson.
The Huntingdon Water Supply Company vs. The Burgesses and Town Council of Huntingdon Borough.
Catharine Crone vs. Andy Cresswell.

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AND I have added some new goods and my prices are right.

Women's and Misses vests, 5c. up to 20c.

Men's Gauze Shirts, 25c.

Men's Gauze Drawers, 25c,

Men's Pants, 80c. up to $1.95.

Youths' Pants, 50c. up to $1.00; Knee Pants, 25c. and 50c.

I ALSO keep screen doors, screens for windows, oil window shades 30c. and 35c., 7-ft. shades 50 cents.

I STILL keep a full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, and Cured Meats. Keep a good stock of Shoes.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 28, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	12.25	5.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.45	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.28	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.50	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.23	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.23	9.40	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.28	9.45	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.50	10.08	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.12	10.33	1.48	.....	r5.42	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.31	10.54	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.37	11.00	2.08	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.43	11.06	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.00	11.25	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 17	11.39	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.45	12.04	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.10	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.31	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	12.50	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Millerstown, f11.19, Mifflin f11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....	3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona..... 4.40	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood..... 4.52	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone 5.04	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham . 5.08	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x938
Petersburg ... 5.25	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....5.37	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton. 5.51	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....5.56	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.01	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....6.17	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....6.38	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....6.58	9.51	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....7.02	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown7.17	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...7.26	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport 7.35	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....8.00	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville 8.13	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville. 8.18	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....8.30	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....	
Wahg't'n 1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....	
Phila.....11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25	
New York 2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. and 1.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. week days, and 7.20 P. M. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.15 and 7.15 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap	6 50	5 20
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

The Game Laws.

Secretary Kalbfus, of the State Game Commission, has compiled the game laws of the State up to date, giving all the important points. The following is his summary:

The fines attached to the violation of the several sections of the act of June 4, 1897, must be paid with costs of prosecution or the convicted party serve one day in jail for each dollar of penalty imposed.

There shall be no hunting or shooting on Sunday. Penalty, $25.

Section 1 of the act of May 14, 1889, says: "That no person in any of the counties of this Commonwealth shall kill, wound, trap, net, snare, catch with birdlime, or with any similar substance, poison or drug, any bird of song or linnet." Here follows quite a lengthy list of the birds of Pennsylvania (including the yellow hammer or flicker) and closes with the words "or any wild bird other the a game bird." Penalty not less than $10 or more than $50. This act is unrepealed and still the law of the State.

Section 2 of the act of June 4, 1897, after quoting a lengthy list of the birds of Pennsylvania, says, "Nor shall any person purchase or have in possession, or expose for sale, any of the aforesaid song or wild birds or the game mammals killed or taken in this State, except as hereinafter provided" (for scientific purposes only, under a certificate of the Game Commission), Penalty, $10. This is still the law and should be used by those interested in bird protection, to prevent the killing of our wild birds for decorative or any other purpose.

The destruction of the nests or eggs of wild birds is forbidden except "for strictly scientific purposes under the certificate of the Game Commission." Bond, $100; fee, $5; penalty, $10.

The killing of game birds and game mammals is prohibited, except with a gun held to the shoulder. Penalty, $50.

THE LAW AS TO DEER.

But two deer can be killed in one season by one person and then only during the month of November. Penalty, $100. Deer must not be killed or captured in the waters of the State, and the running of deer with dogs is prohibited. Penalty, $100. Dogs found running deer can be killed by any person and the owner thereof shall have no recourse whatever.

It is unlawful for any person to kill in any one day more than ten pheasants, or more than fifteen quail, or more than ten woodcock, or more than two wild turkeys. Penalty, $50. Pheasants, wild turkeys, quail and woodcock can be killed only from October 15 to the 15th of December, inclusive. Penalty, $10 for each bird, except that woodcock can be killed during the month of July.

All manner of trapping of game is prohibited, except that quail can be trapped from January to February 15 for the purpose of keeping them alive during the winter and all quail so taken must be released in the same neighborhood as soon as the weather will permit in the spring.

All manner of devices for the deception of game is prohibited, penalty, $50, except that decoys may be used in the hunting of web-footed fowl.

Rabbits can be killed from November 1 to December 15, inclusive. Penalty, $10. The use of ferrets in hunting is prohibited. Penalty, $25, and the possession of a ferret is prima facie evidence of intent to use the same.

Grey, black and fox squirrels can be killed from October 15 to December 15 inclusive. Penalty, $10. Red or pine squirrels are not protected.

PURCHASES PROHIBITED.

The purchase or sale of pheasant, quail, woodcock, wild turkey and deer is prohibited. Penalty, $25. All other game of the State can be sold within the State except wild pigeons, the capture or sale of which is forbidden in the county of Tioga.

The shipment or carrying out of the State of its game birds or game mammals is prohibited. Penalty not less than $50 or more than $100.

All persons and common carriers, such as railroads, express companies or stages are absolutely forbidden to carry said game out of the State. Penalty not less than $50 or more than $100.

Ducks, geese, brant, swine and snipe can be killed from September 1 to May 1. Boats propelled by sail or steam are forbidden.

Plover from July 15 to January 1.

Rail and reedbirds during the months of September, October and November.

Section 33 of the Game Act of June, 1878, provides "that nothing in this act will prevent any person from killing any wild animal or bird when found destroying grain, fruits or vegetables on his or her premises. This section has not been repealed.

By act of April 11, 1901, owners or lessees of real estate are permitted to kill rabbits at all times of the year where said rabbits are destroying crops or fruit trees," and for no other purpose or reason.

The act of March 22, 1899, makes the constables of the State ex-officio, forestry, game and fish wardens, and requires them to prosecute all violations of the forestry, fish or game laws coming under their immediate notice or reported to them in writing in a manner prescribed by said act. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to act so is $50 or two months' imprisonment.

Prosecutions can be brought by any person; one-half of the penalty go to the informer. All prosecutions must be within one year from the time of the offense.

LICENSES FOR NON-RESIDENTS

By act of April 24, 1901, all non-resident gunners (the same not being owners of real estate in this State) are required to pay a license fee of $10 before shooting in the State.

The treasurer of the county wherein the non-resident desires to begin shooting is directed to issue a certificate. This paper, so far as the State is concerned, covers all the counties fo the State. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to secure this certificate is $25 or one day in jail for each dollar or penalty imposed.

This class of offenders can be arrested without a warrant by a constable or warden where they refuse to display said certificate upon demand.

All shooting paraphernalia, including guns, etc., is forfeited to the State unless penalty and costs are paid.

By act of July 9, 1901, the act of hunting or trapping upon "posted cultivated land" is made willful trespass; penalty, $5 with costs. Upon failure to pay, the offender may be imprisoned not to exceed three months. This act applies against resident and non-resident, and the fact that a party may hold the license prescribed by the act of April 24 gives no rights that may conflict with the wishes of the owner or lessee of posted cultivated lands in this Commonwealth.

By an act of Congress all packages containing game intended for shipment from one State to another State must be so marked that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of the package. For each evasion or violation the shipper upon conviction shall pay the sum of $200. The consignee knowingly receiving such articles shall pay the same, and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall also pay not to exeeed $200. This is national law and all violations thereof can only be tried in the United States courrs.

If the action of your bowels is not easy and regular serious complications must be the final results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will remove this danger. Safe, pleasant and effective. W. H. Spangler.

Best, Truest and Most Useful.

That man who loves his own family better than he does his neighbor's family, and his own country better than any other country, and his own church more than any other church is the best father and husband, the truest patriot and the most useful Christian.—Presbyterian Banner.

What a Tale It Tells.

If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, it's liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

For His Sake.

Unto that child what tenderness we bear
Whose young face speaks to us of one removed;
How the sweet semblance lighteneth our care
And bringeth near the lost one that we loved!

Ah, could we feel such kindness and such grace
Toward our fellows, in the meanest clod
Seeing the likeness of the Father's face,
Then would our souls be lifted close to God.
—Christian Register.

Their Secret Is Out.

All Sadieville, Ky., was curious to learn the cause of the vast improvement in the health of Mrs. S. P. Whittaker, who had for a long time endured untold suffering from a chronic bronchial trouble. "It's all due to Dr. King's New Discovery," writes her husband. It completely cured her and also cured our little granddaughter of a severe attack of Whooping Cough. It positively cures Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis, all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. H. Spangler's store.

Golden Thoughts.

Speak to others as you would like to be spoken to.

Be glad to find out one grain of being in fault rather than a hundredweight of being right.

It is of more value to you to know of one ounce of wrong in yourself than to have a hundredweight of praise.

If your bottle is full of self, God cannot pour himself into it. Empty it of self, and God will fill it.

To speak slower and pause first would cut off many faults. It is a long lesson; well if it is learned in ten years.

To watch self consciousness and think of self is like stirring up mud to clear a river or to hunt motes instead of letting them settle; best to think of something else.

One said to me: "I used to ask myself, 'May I say this ill of my neighbor?' and I always found a reason for it. Now I ask myself, 'Must I say this?' and I never find a reason for it."
—Christian Endeavor World.

True Wisdom.

We should feel sorrow, but not sink under its oppression. The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any. The wheel of fortune turns incessantly around, and who can say within himself, "I shall today be uppermost?" We should hold the immutable mean that lies between insensibility and anguish; our attempts should not be to extinguish nature, but to repress it; not to stand unmoved at distress, but endeavor to turn every disaster to our own advantage. Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Goldsmith.

WM. REED & SONS

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS FOR FALL.

In a few days our Fall Suits will all be in and ready for inspection. The stock embraces the styles of the best makers. Our previous suit business has been most successful, every customer being satisfied.

For $7.50 we offer a handsome, well tailored suit of all wool Venetian Cloth.

At $10,00, $12.50, $15.00 and up to $25.00 we show exceptional values in beautiful suits.

To close out a few of our spring suits we have marked them at greatly seduced prices. Some suits that were $18 are now $12.00. Some suits that were $15.00 are now $10.00.

All our Ladies', Misses' and Children's light weight jackets are being sold at a reduction of ¼ to ½. You can save money on these just in season.

The New Fall Skirts are In

And it is the handsomest stock we've ever shown. At $3 to $5 we show twenty or more of the prettiest styles in skirts that you have ever seen.

Walking Skirts, all with latest flounce effects are $3 to $5 each. Some especially good values in Walking Skirts are reduced from $3 and $5 to $2 and $3.

Furs. Furs.

With the exception of a few numbers our entire stock of furs for the coming season is in—about twice as many as we've ever shown before. It is well to remember that the finest furs are those we receive early in the season. Ask to see these.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - -	3 lb for 10 cents
anned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * * *
Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makeas, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

At Yocum's Novelty

near postoffice, Huntingdon,

A NEW LINE OF THOSE

6-Piece Toilets

at $1.90

Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 pieces,

$7.50 to $12.00

A fresh assortment of Floral and Plain Crepe Papers.

Solid White Metal Tea and Table Spoons, 10 and 20 cents per set.

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats.

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

LYNCHED BY MISSOURI MOB

Three Negroes Killed in Reprisal For a Girl's Murder.

SEIZED MUSKETS FROM ARMORY

The Town in the Hands of an Armed Mob — Frenzied Over the Murder of a Girl—Negro Population Fled in All Directions — Their Houses Burned and Riddled With Bullets.

Pierce City, Mo.—For nearly fifteen hours this town of 3000 people has been in the hands of a mob of armed whites, determined to drive every negro from its precincts. In addition to the lynching of William Godley, accused of the wanton murder of Miss Gazelle Wild and the shooting to death of his grandfather, French Godley, the mob cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his home, set the torch to the houses of five blacks, and with the aid of State militia rifles, stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove dozens of negroes from town.

Reckless firing broke several plate glass windows and a train was fired into. None of the passengers was hurt. The local hardware stores sold out their arms early. The mob was composed of a thousand or more, and no masks were worn. Thirty negro families were driven from their houses.

After noon the excitement died down, the mob gradually dispersing, more from lack of negroes upon whom to wreak their hatred than for any other cause. Every negro has left the town except a few railway porters known to be respectable, but these must also leave.

It is now believed that the man, William Godley, lynched, was not the real culprit. A negro named Stark, under arrest at Tulsa, Ind. Ter., across the border from here, tallied exactly with the description of the assailant. He was held there awaiting identification.

Eugene Barrett, also known as Carter, in a confession while a rope was around his neck, accused Joe Lark, a 'Frisco railroad porter, of being implicated in the crime, and Lark was arrested at Springfield. Later Lark gave a detailed statement as to his whereabouts Sunday, and he is not believed to be guilty.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.—William Favers, the negro porter who is under arrest here, accused of the murder of Miss Wild at Pierce City, Mo., admits that he was in Pierce City on Sunday, but says he can prove his innocence by five men. He says he was at the station from 10.10, the time when the "bob" train returned from Monnett, until after the finding of the girl's body.

Texas Negro Burned at the Stake.

Dallas, Tex.—Alf Wilder, a negro charged with the murder of Mrs. Caldwell, a Grayson County farmer's wife, was burned at the stake near Red Ranch.

NEW YORK POLICE UNDER FIRE.

Three "Tenderloin" Officials Held For Neglect of Duty.

New York City.—As a result of the judicial inquiry being carried on by District-Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome and the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime into the conduct of the Police Department, warrants were issued for the arrest of Wardman Glennon, Wardman Dwyer and Sergeant Shields. All these were connected with the West Thirtieth street, or Tenderloin police station, and Shields was acting captain while Captain Flood was on his vacation this summer.

The warrants charge neglect of duty. Glennon and Dwyer were served with warrants. Sergeant Shields, hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, surrendered himself to Justice Jerome, the warrants being signed by that Magistrate. Sergeant Shields told the reporter that he had done his duty as a police officer, and that if a warrant was out for his arrest it was an outrage.

The three police officers were quickly arraigned before Justice Jerome, who held Glennon in the sum of $3000, and the others in $2000 each, security being at once furnished.

EUROPE NEEDS AMERICAN WHEAT.

Shortage of 268,000,000 Bushels to Be Made Up in the United States.

London.—The Mark Lane Express, in summing up the crop situation, says:

The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 56,000,000 bushels; that of France at 300,000,000 bushels; and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000,000 bushels, a total of 396,000,000 bushels for the great wheat importing area of Northwestern Europe, which needs 664,000,000 bushels.

America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is, therefore, able to deal with the deficit single-handed

Accused of Counterfeiting.

Secret Service agents have arrested three men at San Francisco, Cal., on the charge of passing notes printed from the stolen plates of the defunct State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. They are Frank J. Perry, Wm. Hogan and E. W. Smith. Perry gave the information on which Hogan and Smith were taken.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Tannehill has not made a wild pitch this season.

Young has had but one wild pitch all the season.

Dolan has supplanted McCreery in Brooklyn's outfield.

Cincinnati has tried nine pitchers thus far this season.

LaChance is hitting the ball with terrific force these days.

Chicago is the only unwhitewashed team in the American League.

Long and Lowe are playing up to their best standard these days.

Crawford now leads the National League in home runs and extra base hits.

It looks quite natural to see Burkett and Keeler at the head of the League batsmen.

Davis has played thirty-one games in the field for Pittsburg without making an error.

Ritchey is playing the fastest second base that the National League has seen for several seasons.

Hartsel, of Chicago, leads the League in stolen bases to date, with Wagner, of Pittsburg, a close second.

With Heidrick back in the game the St. Louis team is as strong now as it was at any time this season.

Manager Duffy early in the season tried to secure "Scrappy" Bill Joyce as first baseman for Milwaukee.

Manager McGraw has Clarence Malone, a promising young Baltimore backstop, practicing with the Orioles.

Ever since Ely joined the Athletics, of Philadelphia, the team has been playing championship ball, and it is now at the head of the second division.

That it pays to get good players is demonstrated in the Jennings case. President Reach, of Philadelphia, says that Hughey has already paid for himself.

LABOR WORLD.

A strike is impending among the employes in the Vatican museums.

In England and Belgium co-operation is a great factor in the lives of the working classes.

The Union Pacific Railroad warns employes against using intoxicants under penalty of dismissal.

Labor in the South is in great demand, and the negroes are better paid than they have ever been in their lives before.

An army of employes, numbering 50,000, is required to administer the affairs of New York City, and the average salary is $1000.

The two unions of textile workers have decided to unite and back the Fall River, Mass., cotton mill employes in their fight against a reduction of wages.

The latest census shows that 627,238 women, amounting to twenty-eight per cent. of the total population of Norway, are engaged in manual labor, domestic and factory work.

Maccaroni makers at Torre Annunziata, near Naples, have struck for higher wages and better treatment. Torre Annunziata is one of the chief ports from which maccaroni is exported.

The City Council of Duluth, Minn., has appropriated $1000 to start a free labor employment bureau so that applicants for work will not have to depend upon expensive private employment bureaus.

Every working iron moulder in Chicago will contribute fifty cents a day to support the men who are still on strike. The assessment will, it is thought, bring about $2500 a week into the strike fund.

Captain William E. Augustus, assistant chief of the Paducah (Ky.) Fire Department, says he is the oldest paid fireman in the United States. He is now completing his forty-ninth year of continuous service.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Edmond Audrau, the French composer, is dead.

George William Chaffee, of Nashville, Tenn., is a twin brother of General Chaffee.

United States Minister to Brazil Bryan is voyaging along the Brazilian coast on the cruiser Atlanta.

Former Governor Stone, of Missouri, has nearly recovered from what was feared might be a fatal illness.

Attorney-General Isidor Raynor, of Maryland, has been retained by Admiral Schley as an associate counsel.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has been elected to a lieutenancy in the Twelfth Regiment of the New York National Guard.

A firm of cotton buyers at Atlanta, Ga., have announced that they have taken Richmond P. Hobson into partnership.

Assistant Librarian Ainsworth R. Spofford, of the Library of Congress, is to spend three months in Europe buying books.

The State Department has confirmed the report that Ambassador White at Berlin is to return to the United States on leave.

The Czar has conferred on Count Von Waldersee the Andreas Order, with diamonds and swords, the highest Russian decoration.

John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, has been appointed Commissioner-General of the St. Louis Exposition to Asia and Australia.

King Edward is said to be looking worn since the death of his sister, the Empress Frederick, and rumors that he is suffering from cancer of the tongue, and cannot live many years, have been revived in London.

MILLIONAIRE'S TRAGIC END

Gambler Kills Samuel Strong in a Quarrel at Cripple Creek, Col.

Wanted to Stop a Game, But Grant Crumley, Who Had Lost, Objected and Shot Mine Owner Dead.

Cripple Creek, Col.—Samuel Strong, locater of the famous Strong mine, at Victor Col., was shot dead in the Newport saloon and gambling house by Grant Crumley, who was conducting a roulette wheel in the saloon.

In company with J. B. Neville, his father-in-law, and his private secretary, C. A. Fitch, Mr. Strong had spent the night in the place, and had won $140 at roulette. When he insisted on accompaning Mr. Neville to his home in the morning Crumley objected, since it meant the end of a game in which he had lost heavily.

In the quarrel that followed Crumley shot Mr. Strong with a sawed off ten-bore shotgun, heavily loaded, at close range. The contents entered just above the right eye, blowing off the top of his head. Mr. Strong fell dead and Crumley surrendered to the police.

Crumley formerly ran a hack in Colorado Springs. He was once charged with holding up a mail train on the Florence and Cripple Creek road.

Mr. Strong was about forty-two years old. He came here from Illinois in 1885, about which time his first wife, now living in Illinois, secured a divorce. The children from his first mariage, a son and a daughter, are students of Notre Dame University, in South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Strong made his first strike in the Strong mine in Cripple Creek. He bonded the mine to Colorado Springs capitalists, now the Strong Mining Company, in 1892. He was recently sued in the Arapahoe County court for $200,000 damages for blowing up the mine to depreciate the property so that it might revert to him from forfeiture of the bond. The explosion occurred during the miner's strike in 1893. Four men served terms in the penitentiary for the crime. Mr. Strong was acquitted after a hard fight.

Mr. Strong was married in February, 1899, to Miss Regina Neville, of Altman. Just at the close of the ceremony an officer served papers in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Vane, of Goldfield, the amount being $25,000. Nellie M. Lewis brought a similar suit for $200,000 damages. The first case was settled out of court. Miss Lewis was granted $50,000 at the trial, in April, 1900. This sum will be paid out of the estate.

Mr. Strong's wealth is estimated at about $2,500,000. He was prominent in various mining enterprises. He was a pioneer of Cripple Creek and prominent in the camp's development.

HELD HIM ON THE GALLOWS.

Murderer Collapsed Before He Was Hanged For Crime Committed in 1891.

Seattle, Wash.—Charles W. Nordstrom was hanged here for the murder on November 27, 1891, nine years ago, of William Mason.

Nordstrom wept continually when he was taken to a room adjoining the death chamber. It required the utmost efforts of four men to keep him on his feet. When he was taken into the death chamber he broke down entirely, praying that his life be spared. Then he collapsed and fell to the floor. Efforts to raise him and keep him on his feet were fruitless.

Finally Sheriff Cudihee ordered that a board be brought. To this Nordstrom was tied. Six men raised his body on the board, and with great effort succeeded in getting him upon the scaffold. There he was placed upright, while four men stood on the four sides of the trap and held him.

In less than two seconds after the condemned man was fastened the trap was sprung. This was at 9.49 o'clock. Nordstrom was pronounced dead at 10.02 o'clock.

Nordstrom shot Mason in a dispute about $3.50, which he declared was due him for work. His life had been prolonged for more than nine years through the efforts of his counsel.

PREACHER HANGS HIMSELF.

Mr. Harrington, of Oxford, N. J., Commits Suicide a Fortnight After Marriage.

Belvidere, N. J.—The Rev. George B. Harrington, who has been preaching in the Methodist Church at Oxford, committed suicide by hanging himself in the belfry of the church. He was twenty-nine years of age, and was still a student at Drew Seminary, not yet having been admitted to full orders. His home was in Delaware.

He was married here two weeks ago to the organist of his church, and had seemed happy since then. A few days ago after breakfast he remarked to his wife, as if joking, that he guessed he would kill himself during the day. Mrs. Harrington says she thought nothing of the remark after saying to him that it was a sorry joke to talk in that way.

He did not return to the house at noon as usual, and search for him was begun. It was learned that during the morning he had visited the store of the Oxford Mining Company and had there purchased a piece of half-inch rope. The church was one of the last places searched before the body was found.

Colombia Enforcing Censorship.

The Colombian Government is now enforcing a strict censorship.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President McKinley issued a proclamation inviting all the nations of the world to take part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis.

President McKinley pardoned Michael Barr, serving a two-year sentence for embezzling funds of Canton, Ohio postoffice.

The Columbian Minister called at the State Department, and gave and received assurances regarding the state of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama.

Edward V. Shepard, chief clerk in the Patent Office, was dismissed because of irregularities in his office.

Twelve farms are reported in Alaska by the Census Bureau in a bulletin.

Secretary Hay went to Canton to see President McKinley about the South and Central American troubles.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The transport Thomas, with six hundred teachers on board, arrived at Manila from San Francisco.

The customs receipts in Cuba in 1900 were $16,099,923, against $14,854,26[illegible] for 1899.

United States Judge Estee decided that Chinese born in the Hawaiian Islands are American citizens.

Bay rum imported from Porto Rico must pay a distiller spirits tax.

The plan for a school at Tutuila, Samoa, was abandoned for the present because of lack of funds.

It was decided that coffee may go from the United States to Porto Rico free of duty.

DOMESTIC.

Burglars dynamited the safe in the postoffice at Petersburg, Tenn., and got $300.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention nominated Thomas J. Phillips of Ottumwa, for Governor, and adopted a platform reaffirming the national platform of the Kansas City National Convention.

Matthew C. D. Borden prevented a reduction of wages and averted a strike at Fall River, Mass., by buying up all regulars at two and a half cents.

Governor Longino found Mississippi's Treasury short $107,621. He gave the Treasurer an opportunity to make good the shortage and it was done.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, discovered further irregularities in importations of Japanese silks.

The battleship Iowa sailed from San Francisco for Panama.

A trolley car at Chattanooga, Tenn., struck and killed Lewis Meacham, aged 105 years.

Mayor H. T. Duncan, of Lexington, Ky., declared he could not stop gambling there.

Two men were killed and seven wounded by the explosion of a shell at Fort Riley Reservation, Kansas.

Because she believed her dog had ceased to love her Dr. Sarah V. Groff, of Cincinnati, Ohio, shot the animal and committed suicide.

It was estimated that 14,000 immigrants have been smuggled through the port of New York in violation of the laws within five years.

A thief secured $1000 in jewels left by Mrs. J. B. Huston, of Auburn, N. Y., in her berth on a steamer at Skaguay.

The new submarine torpedo boat Moccasin was launched at Lewis Nixon's yards, in Elizabethport, N. J.

The pilot boat James Gordon Bennett was run down and sunk by the steamship Alene, of the Hamburg-American Line, off Sandy Hook, and three pilots and a steward perished.

United States Senator Fairbanks was slightly injured in a runaway at Minneapolis, Minn.

Two persons were killed by a trolley car crashing into a carriage at Kansas City, Mo.

John Winters, who robbed the Selby Company at Crockett, Cal., of over $280,000 in bullion, pleaded guilty.

John T. Hayden, secretary-treasurer and director of Swift & Co., at New York City, is missing and $20,000 short in his accounts.

The first bale of South Carolina cotton, weighing 528 pounds, reached Charleston, and sold for ten cents a pound.

FOREIGN.

A hurricane in Spain caused six deaths and the loss of a large amount of property.

Advices from Japan say that an early break-up of the Cabinet, due to internal dissension, is likely.

General H. O. Jeffries, of the Colombian army, believed that there would be no war between that country and Venezuela.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the capsizing of a vessel at Treguier, France.

There were seven cases of yellow fever at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

The Chilean Cabinet resigned because the Chamber of Deputies voted contrary to the ideas of the Government regarding national defense.

A severe gale did damage in several West Indian Islands.

Several newspapers in Russia expressed their approval of a commercial alliance between Russia and America against the proposed German tariff.

American Emigration to Canada.

The recent census of Canada will show a population of about 6,000,000, or a gain of at least twenty per cent. in a decade. In the encouragement of immigration Canada is now remarkably successful. About 50,000 home seekers enter the country annually from abroad. Fully seventy-five per cent. of these seek the unlimited free lands of the Northwest, and are of a desirable type of agriculturists. An interesting feature of this movement is the fact that the United States is furnishing a larger number of these immigrants than any other country. Over 12,000 American citizens crossed the line to the north last year and adopted Canada as their home. It is estimated that at least 20,000 will do the same this year.

The Canadian Government is spending about $250,000 a year in the encouragement of immigration. The results of the educational work done in the United States have been so satisfactory that increased effort is now being made in that direction. Canadian agents travel and advertise in every State, and last year twenty-nine of the American commonwealths contributed to Canada's increase of population. The largest number are secured in Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan and other northerly farming States. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expresses the belief that Canada being the only country in the temperate zone now offering free land to home seekers, has fallen heir to the great tide of agricultural immigration which once flowed into the United States.—J. D. Whelpley, in the Atlantic.

A Crow Story.

A few months ago the gardener on John T. Telford's place at Peru, up the short line, accidentally wounded a crow while shooting at another bird, and he made a prisoner of the bird. After its wings were clipped it became quite tame, and was placed in the garden, which is surrounded by a fence eight feet high. It thrived on worms and bugs, and became as docile as a chicken. When the warm weather set in others crows began to gather about the garden at early dawn, and for hours at a time kept up a continual cawing. The crippled crow in the garden answered each caw, and morning after morning the size of the visiting party increased, until fully two dozen perched themselves on the fence.

On Sunday morning Mr. Telford heard a commotion in the garden. He went to investigate, and found four or five crows hovering around the crippled one. Presently he saw three of the visitors place their beaks under the cripple, life it up and attempt to fly away. They managed to get the cripple over the high fence, then it was dropped. The liberated bird hopped two hundred or three hundred yards, when all but two of the other crows flew away. The remaining two swooped down on the crippled bird and seemed to be caressing it, when a boy captured the cripple and returned it to the garden.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

France has the most expensive parliament. It costs $1,500,000 a year.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

A man may own a watch that is a good timekeeper, and yet he may not have a good time.

With the aid of a microphone you can hear a fly walk.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

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If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Nothing Is Insignificant—Instances of on What a Slender Thread Great Results Hang—A Little Thing May Decide Your Fate—The Importance of Trifles.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Bible incident not often noticed is here used by Dr. Talmage to set forth practical and beautiful truth; text, II. Corinthians xi, 33, "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Sermons on Paul in jail, Paul on Mars hill, Paul in the shipwreck, Paul before the sanhedrin, Paul before Felix, are plentiful, but in my text we have Paul in a basket.

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture, sometimes called "the eye of the East," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material called Damascus blades and upholstery of richest fabric called damask. A horseman of the name of Saul riding toward this city had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and I think so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterward speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is, "Kill him, kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Smal are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as fifty incidents in his life demonstrate, but he feels his work is not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a crowd of clinched fists, and sometimes he secretes himself on the house top. At last the infuriate populace get on sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that gospelizer and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The bacet is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds the rope with both hands his friends lower away carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, farther down and farther down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

I observe first on what a slender tenure great results hang. The ropemakers who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend upon the strength of it. How if it had been broken and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian Church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia, would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written.

The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean Euroclydon, under flagellation and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of 10,000 martyrdoms. But that rope holding that basket, how much depended on it! So again and again great results have hung on slender circumstances.

Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such an important passenger as had once a boat of leaves from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? What if some crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it?

Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the portholes, ready to open battle. But the tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the lawgiving. On how fragile a craft sailed how much of historical importance!

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one awakes and, finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley.

If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants, ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all around the world. Ask their hundreds of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stairs of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn Island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes and highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth. The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started, and an enlightened commonwealth established and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon that small circumstance depended what mighty results?

Practical inference: There are no insignificances in life. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals; great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the Eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope, make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat, let it be waterproof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be remembered in your prayers, for it may have a mission as far-reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach.

Again, notice unrecognized and unrecorded service. Who spun that rope? Who tied it to the basket? Who steadied the illustrious preacher as he stepped into it? Who relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and discharged its magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but there was no work done that day in Damascus or in all earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in their agitation tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of the mob at the door had led them to say, "Paul must take care of himself and we will take care of ourselves?" No, no! They held the rope and in doing so did more for the Christian church than any thousand of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made record of their undertaking. And they know.

How exultant they must have felt when they read his letters to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, and when they heard how he walked out of prison, with the earthquake unlocking the door for him, and took command of the Alexandrian corn ship when the sailors were nearly scared to death and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat! I hear the men and women who helped him down through the window and over the wall talking in private over the matter and saying: "How glad I am that we effected that rescue! In coming times others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one shall rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the rope."

Come, let us go right up and accost those on the circle of heavenly thrones. Surely they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter of an humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaint all their querulousness and administered to all their wants for twenty years." Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was for thirty-five years a Christian invalid and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in awhile I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had full reward for all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a Sabbath-school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival." But who art thou, mighty one of heaven, on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street, and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking into my house and I could no longer keep him safely, I advised him to flee for his dear life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said, "Is that all?" And he answered, "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hoarse from many exposures and triumphant as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said, "Not many mighty, not many noble, are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen; yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and, lo, it was the very one who had said, "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall!"

Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that nail would affect the compass. The ship's officers, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship 200 miles off her right course and suddenly the man on the lookout cried, "Land ho!" and the ship was halted on Nantucket shoals. A sixpenny nail came near wrecking a Cunarder. Small ropes hold mighty destinies.

A minister seated in Boston at his table, lacking a word, puts his hand behind his head and tilts back his chair to think, and the ceiling falls and crushes the table and would have crushed him.

A minister in Jamaica at night by the light of an insect called the candle fly is kept from stepping over a precipice a hundred feet. F. W. Robertson, the celebrated English clergyman, said that he entered the ministry from a train of circumstances started by the barking of a dog.

Had the wind blown one way on a certain day the Spanish Inquisition would have been established in England, but it blew the other way, and that dropped the accursed institution, with seventy-five tons of shipping, to the bottom of the sea or flung the splintered logs on the rocks.

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three naughts placed on the right side of the figure one make a thousand, and six naughts on the right side of the figure one a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1.

Subject: Isaac the Peacemaker, Gen. xxvi., 12-25—Golden Text, Matt. v., 9—Memory Verses, 24, 25—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Connecting Links. Soon after the events of our last lesson Sarah died at Hebron, and Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah for a burying-place for his wife. When Isaac was forty years old Abraham sent his servant to Mesopotamia, called Abraham's country (24: 4) because it was the place where the family of Haran, his brother, had settled, and where Abraham's father was buried. The servant succeeded in his undertaking and Rebekah was brought back to Canaan and became Isaac's wife. When Isaac was sixty years old Jacob and Esau were born. In B. C. 1821 occurred the death of Abraham. He had lived to the good old age of 175. He was "quiet and restful in his later years, growing in faith and piety, and guiding with his counsels and his example his son and his grandsons, Jacob and Esau, with whom he lived until they were fifteen years old, showing them acts of kindness and love." Abraham was buried in the cave of Machpelah with his beloved wife Sarah. At present this cave is covered by a Mohammedan mosque, which is sacredly guarded against the intrusion of travelers. When Jacob and Esau were thirty-one years old Esau, the elder, sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage. Gen. 25: 27-34. We read that he "despised his birthright." About a year after Esau had sold his birthright there was a famine in the land, and Isaac went to dwell in Gerar, which was the chief city of the Philistines. He seems to have been making preparations to go to Egypt, where his father had gone during the first famine, more than a hundred years before this; but the Lord appeared unto him and told him not to go down into Egypt, but to dwell in Canaan. At this time the covenant made with his father, Abraham, was renewed. Gen. 26: 3-5. It seems strange that when Isaac went to dwell at Gerar he should fall into the same snare that Abraham had fallen into in the very same place, but such was the case, for when they asked him concerning his wife, Isaac said, "She is my sister," for he feared they would kill him for his wife. This was untrue, for Rebekah was only his cousin.

12. "Isaac." Isaac was a man of faith, but in many respects a great contrast to his father. He was patient, but not enterprising and powerful. He was devout and submissive, but not active in organizing in God's service. His life was uneventful, almost monotonous. He was not physically robust, and seems to have come into a condition of bodily prostration, for he must have spent forty or fifty years in blindness and incapacity for all active work. "In the same year." While there was a famine in the land, when others scarcely reaped at all, he reaped thus plentifully. See Isa. 65: 13. "Hundredfold." Probably meaning a very great increase.

13. "Went forward." Hebrew, "going;" that is, became increasingly greater. The Hebrew term for walk is frequently used in the sense of continued increase. See R. V. He grew more and more until he became very great.

14. "Envied him." Here we see how vanity attaches to every earthly good; prosperity begets envy, and from envy proceeds injury. Envy is the constant companion of prosperity.

15. "For all the wells," etc. In those countries a good well of water was a possession of immense value, and hence in their wars it was an object for either party to fill the wells in order to distress the enemy. Envy considers that which is lost to another as gain to itself.

16. "Go from us." Isaac does not insist upon the bargain he had made with them for the lands he held, nor upon his occupying nor improving of them, nor does he offer to contest with them by force, but peaceably departs. We should deny ourselves rather than quarrel.

17. "Valley of Gerar." The country around Gerar.

18. "Digged again the wells," etc. It is our duty to keep up the memorials of the great and good. The Philistines had filled the wells Abraham had dug, and Isaac resolves to open them again. Many of our enjoyments, both civil and religious, are the sweeter for being the fruits of the labor of our fathers, and if they have been corrupted by adversaries since their day, we must restore them to their former purity.

19. "Well of springing water." "Well of living waters." This is its meaning both in the Old and New Testaments. See John 4: 10-14; 7: 38; Rev. 21: 6; 22: 1. An unfailing spring was an emblem of the graces and influences of the Spirit of God.

20. "Did strive." Those that avoid striving, yet can not avoid being striven with. Psa. 120: 7. In this sense Jeremiah was a man of contention (Jer. 15: 10), and also Christ Himself, though He is the Prince of peace.

21. "Digged another well." "Never did any man more implicitly follow the divine command, 'Resist not evil,' than did Isaac;" whenever he found that his work was likely to be a subject of strife and contention, he always chose to suffer wrong than do wrong. He overcame evil with good.

22. "Removed from thence." We are told that he met the envy with patience and removed from well to well. At last the Philistines desisted. Endurance, meekness, the gospel spirit, are the only true weapons to use against the world. Isaac, like Christ, conquered by meekness. Abraham was the man of faith, Isaac the man of endurance, and Jacob was the man of prayer.

23. "Went up—to Beer-sheba." Isaac had trouble while among the Philistines. "To enjoy God's presence we must be where He is, and He certainly is not to be found amid the strife and contention of an ungodly world; and hence, the sooner the child of God gets away from all such the better; so Isaac found it."

24. "The Lord appeared." The angel of the covenant—the Messiah. "The same night." "He needed special encouragement when insulted and outraged by the Philistines, and God immediately appears to comfort and support him in his trials by a renewal of all His promises." "The God of Abraham." "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living." Matt. 22: 32. Therefore Isaac is assured that his father has not perished by death, but that he is still alive. "With thee." Isaac was encouraged not merely by the Lord's blessing, but by the Lord Himself.

25. "Builded an altar." "Isaac first built an altar and then digged a well. Every dwelling-place of the godly should be a sanctuary." Here at last he had real enjoyment. He had an undisputed well which the Philistines could not fill up, because they were not there.

Some people act like fools and other people don't have to act.

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An ostrich which was lately dissected in London had in its stomach a small prayer book.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 1—"Spiritual Acquaintance." Text, Job xxii, 21-23.

"Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace. Receive, I pray thee, the law from His mouth."

This sentiment is a gem in a heap of rubbish. It is a thread of truth in a weaving of false reasoning. The argument of the chapter is utterly unsound and unredeemed from condemnation by this one passage of truth. Eliphaz the Temanite is talking. He uses the old philosophy that disaster in business and sickness in the family are proof positive of wickedness of life and a sinful heart. Denial of this by the unfortunate only adds hypocrisy to transgression. Loss of property and children and a body tormented by boils were absolute certainty to him that Job was a consummate villain and all his previous professions of piety a mere mask of pretension, which God had now stripped away. So he exhorted Job to repent and get acquainted with God. The exhortation was all right if taken in a proper sense, but the promises of Eliphaz had no warrant from God. He asserted: "If thou return to the Almighty, thou shalt be built up; thou shalt put away iniquity far from thy tabernacle. Then shalt thou lay up gold as dust and the gold of Ophir as the stones of the brook, and thou shalt have plenty of silver."

This is equivalent to saying now, "If you become a Christian, you shall be rich." There is no warrant from divine inspiration or facts for a man to say this. Beyond all question, a pure religious life does help every one in temporal as well as in spiritual affairs. A converted drunkard will become sober, industrious, frugal and save money, so that from rags and filth he may come to comfort and a competency.

In numberless ways true piety quickens a person's powers of body and brain as well as of soul and aids in developing all talents, so that one becomes a better artist, artisan, citizen and worker in every way. But all this does not insure wealth irrespective of the laws of trade and industry. It is not fact now or ever that the wicked never succeed in business and the religious always prosper in trade and manufacturing solely because of their religious conditions. However pleasing such a condition of things would be, this world is not run on those lines, and there is no gain in following the company of Eliphaz.

True piety will aid any and every person to the highest place possible for him and the utmost happiness and perfection attainable in this life. That is fundamental truth. But whoever professes religion, expecting by that means alone to become rich or healthy or learned or even happy, is doomed to disappointment.

If he would be free from boils, he must observe the conditions of physical health and not rely upon prayer and gospel songs merely. If he would succeed in business, he must study and apply the laws of trade and not rely upon his moral integrity alone to bring profit. Good intentions do not insure the security of investments. Not a few people of purest Christian character have found to their dismay and great discomfort that even ministerial indorsement of mining stocks and farm mortgages and other investments, with prayer and faith, will not make worthless investments pay dividends, nor even return the money invested.

But God's peace goes deeper than bonds and mortgages and stocks and touches bedrock of the soul's needs. Rightly understood, "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life which now is and of that which is to come." "Acquaint yourself with Him and be at peace." Love God and trust Him and you shall have the salvation of the soul from sin. "Commit all your ways unto Him and He shall direct thy path."

He may not give wealth, but He will give what is best for you. He may not give health or beauty or honors of men, but He will give all that is best for you, and, best of all, will give His own presence and companionship.

Patience.

Patience is the truest sign of courage. Ask old soldiers who have seen real war, and they will tell you that the bravest men, the men who endured best not in mere fighting, but in standing for hours to be mowed down by cannon shot; who were most cheerful and patient in shipwreck and starvation and defeat—all those things ten times worse than fighting—ask old soldiers, I say, and they will tell you that the men who showed best in such miseries were generally the stillest, meekest men in the whole regiment. That is true fortitude; that is Christ's image—the meekest of men and the bravest too.—Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Thinking and Acting.

Right thinking produces right acting.—Christian Instructor.

Be Cheery.

The way is weary,
The day is dreary;
Still, still be cherry—
All bravely face!

This life thou'rt spending
Will have an ending;
Meanwhile God's lending
All needed grace.

—New York Observer.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 1—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Spiritual acquaintance.—Job xxii, 21-23.

The three friends of Job, the afflicted patriarch—Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar—went upon the false assumption that the afflictions of Job had come upon him as a result of some grievous sin against God. This was the Jewish conception of affliction. It was expressed in their question to Christ, "Who did sin that this man was born blind?" Going on this assumption, they appealed to Job to acknowledge his sin, to repent of it and to return unto God, and assured him of God's forgiveness and favor. This is the spirit of the appeal of Eliphaz in the topical reference. He says to Job, "Acquaint now thyself with Him" (with God), and shows him how to acquaint himself with God and the results of doing so.

The exhortation of Eliphaz to Job to acquaint himself with God is one that may be applied to us all. The man who does not know God should certainly seek His acquaintance. Those who know God best do not know Him so well but what they could become better acquainted with Him. God is our Father, and children should learn to know and to love their parents. God is our friend, and the beauty and blessing of friendship lie in acquaintanceship. To know a true friend is to make his friendship valuable and appreciable. Acquaintance with God includes acquaintance with all that is God's. It embraces all that is contained in the spiritual realm of life and may be looked upon as spiritual acquaintance.

Looking upon Job as a sinner, separated from God by sin, Eliphaz sets forth how such a one may have acquaintance with God. (1) God's law must be received and laid up in the heart. "Receive, I pray thee, the law from His mouth and lay up His words in thy heart." No one can know God without accepting and applying His revelation of Himself. (2) Sin must be repented of and return made to God. "If thou wilt return to the Almighty, thou shalt be built up." The sin that makes acquaintance with God impossible must be repented of. The sinner must turn from sin unto God. (3) Today we know God best through His Son, Jesus Christ. Through Him we gain an acquaintance that can be obtained in no other way.

The benefits of spiritual acquaintance are many. Eliphaz suggests two—peace and prosperity. "Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace, thereby good shall come unto thee." Acquaintance with God brings peace—peace with oneself, peace with the world and peace with God Himself. Prosperity follows peace, for when at peace with God we are always content, and contentment is the best kind of prosperity.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a voluntary discussion of the topic.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. lv, 13, 14; Math. xii, 46-50; John viii, 19; xiv, 1-11; Acts ii, 41-47; Rom. viii, 14-17; I Cor. xiii, 12; II Cor. vi, 14-18; Eph. ii, 11-22; I John iii, 14.

Love For the Friendless.

If one really loves his friends, he will seek opportunities to serve them for love's sweet sake, and his highest satisfaction will be to prove himself really useful and helpful to them. But to love one's friends is not enough. Surely it must be right to give our heart's best to these, but there are the unlovely and the unfriendly, the lonely and desolate, who are really starving, though they may not know it, for the sunshine of some one's compassion, some one's pitying love. What right have we, who are so rich in friends, to deny them this solace? The Christian name is not ours if we are satisfied to love those who love us, to serve those who minister to us. Selfishness is our master, and not the Saviour, who has loved us with a perfect love, and whom we have promised to love and serve.—Universalist Leader.

Sympathy.

Sympathy is a form of Christian service. It is not a favor granted by one and received by another; it is that action by which one life enters into another's life, takes up a portion of the burden, shares the joy or success, becomes for the time being a part of that life and contributes to it some of its own strength. It does not weaken the individuality of the life it helps; it rather strengthens it. It does not lessen its responsibilities; it helps to bear them. By relieving the tension it gives opportunity for development, by companionship gives new courage and fresh ability for advance when the assisting presence is withdrawn.—Independent.

A Sunday Hymn.

Lord of all being, throned afar,
Thy glory flames from star to star;
Center and soul of every sphere,
Yet to each loving heart now near!
Sun of our life, Thy quickening ray
Sheds on our path the glow of day;
Star of our hope, Thy softened light
Cheers the long watches of the night.

Lord of all life, below, above,
Whose light is truth, whose warmth is love,
Before Thy ever-blazing throne
We ask no luster of our own.
Grant us Thy truth to make us free
And kindling hearts that burn for Thee
Till all Thy living altars claim
One holy light, one heavenly flame.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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Stick to Your Tasks.

It is hard to work when the body is sick or weak, and harder still when the mind is dejected and depressed. But the fact, nevertheless, remains that a great deal of the best work in the world has been done by persons in poor health or in grievous mental distress. To quit your tasks simply because you do not feel like keeping at them is sheer folly. Whatever your condition may be, the only right and wise course is to discharge all your duties as well as you can, leaving the consequences to God. You will often be surprised to discover that your capacities are really far greater than you had supposed.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

Some Gift of Sanctity.

It was in His parting sorrow that Jesus asked His disciples to remember Him, and never was entreaty of affection answered so, for ever since has His name been breathed in morning and evening prayers that none can count and has brought down some gift of sanctity and peace on the anguish of bereavement and the remorse of sin.—J. Martineau.

Hurting Others.

It needs, therefore, in us infinite carefulness and watchfulness as we walk ever amid other lives lest by some word or look or act or disposition or influence of ours we hurt them irreparably.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

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